

Spectralink VIEW Certified Configuration Guide

Aruba Networks

Aruba Controllers (Series) 600, 3200, 3400, 3600, 6000, 7000, 7100, 7200 Aruba APs AP-60, AP-61, AP-65, AP-68, AP-70, AP-9x, AP-10x, AP-11x, AP-12x, AP-13x, AP-22x, AP-27x

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Introduction

Spectralink's Voice Interoperability for Enterprise Wireless (VIEW) Certification Program is designed to ensure interoperability and high performance between Spectralink 84-Series, 87-Series, and 8020/8030 Wireless Telephones and WLAN infrastructure products.

The products listed below have been tested in Spectralink's lab and have passed VIEW Certification.

Certified Product Summary

Aruba Networks: www.arubanetworks.com			
Controllers (Series): Aruba 600, 3200, 3400, 3600, 6000, 7000, 7100, 7200			
		P-60, 61, 65, 68	3, 70, 9x, 10x,
2.4 GHz (802.11b/g/n), 5 GHz (802.11a/n)			
None, WEP, WPA-PSK, WPA2-PSK, WPA2-Enterprise (EAP-FAST and PEAPv0/MSCHAPv2)			
Wi-Fi Standard for Spectralink 84-Series, 87-Series and 8020/8030			
SVP for Spectralink 8020/8030			
6.3.1.9 for 60, 61, 65, 68, 70, 9x, 105, 11x, 12x, 13x 6.4.2.3 for 22x, 27x (other APs testing not complete)			
Switched Ethernet (recommended)			
Spectralink 8	3741/8753 W	ireless Telepho	ne (PIVOT)
802.11b	802.11 b/g	802.11b/g/n	802.11a, a/n & a/n/ac
8	8	8	10
	Controllers (\$6000, 70000, 7000, 7000, 7000, 7000, 7000, 7000, 7000, 7000, 7000, 7000, 70000, 70000, 70000, 70000, 70000, 700000, 7000000, 700000000	Controllers (Series): Aruk 6000, 7000, 7100, 7200 Access Points: Aruba AF 11x, 12x, 13x, 22x, 27x 2.4 GHz (802.11b/g/n), 5 None, WEP, WPA-PSK, V (EAP-FAST and PEAPv0) Wi-Fi Standard for Spectr 8020/8030 SVP for Spectralink 8020/ 6.3.1.9 for 60, 61, 65, 68, 6.4.2.3 for 22x, 27x (other Switched Ethernet (recommendate) Spectralink 8741/8753 W 802.11 b/g	Controllers (Series): Aruba 600, 3200, 3 6000, 7000, 7100, 7200 Access Points: Aruba AP-60, 61, 65, 68 11x, 12x, 13x, 22x, 27x 2.4 GHz (802.11b/g/n), 5 GHz (802.11a/2) None, WEP, WPA-PSK, WPA2-PSK, WF (EAP-FAST and PEAPv0/MSCHAPv2) Wi-Fi Standard for Spectralink 84-Series 8020/8030 SVP for Spectralink 8020/8030 6.3.1.9 for 60, 61, 65, 68, 70, 9x, 105, 11 6.4.2.3 for 22x, 27x (other APs testing not switched Ethernet (recommended) Spectralink 8741/8753 Wireless Telephotology 802.11b 802.11 802.11b/g/n b/g

Handset* models tested:	Spectralink 8440/8441/8450/8452/8453 Wireless Telephone			
AP radio mode:	802.11b	802.11 b/g	802.11b/g/n	802.11a, a/n, a/n/ac
Meets VIEW minimum call capacity per AP:**	8	8	8	10

Handset models tested:	Spectralink 8020/8030 Wireless Telephone*	
Handset radio mode:	802.11b/g mixed	802.11a
Meets VIEW minimum call capacity per AP:**	8 (SVP)	12 (SVP)
	6 (Wi-Fi Standard QoS)***	8 (Wi-Fi Standard QoS)***

^{*}Spectralink handset models and their OEM derivates are verified compatible with the WLAN hardware and software identified in the table. Throughout the remainder of this document they will be referred to collectively as "Spectralink wireless telephones", "phones" or "handsets". The 8440, 8441 (8440 with personal alarm hardware), 8450 (with 1D bar code reader), 8452 (with 1D and 2D bar code reader), and 8453 (8452 with personal alarm hardware) handsets will be referred to collectively as the 84-Series handsets. The 8741 and 8753 (with 2D bar code reader) will be referred to collectively as the 87-Series handsets.

Known Limitations

The following limitations were discovered during VIEW testing of this product

- 1Mb/s and 2Mb/s data rates must be disabled to meet maximum call capacity.
- "Legacy Station Workaround" must be enabled on the radio of an Aruba 11n/11ac AP to which the Spectralink wireless phone is connected.
- All handsets operating on a given AP radio must have the same QoS setting. The APs must be configured to enable the corresponding features to support the handset QoS setting.
- Heavy multicast, broadcast or push-to-talk (PTT) traffic may impair voice quality.
- Voice and data must be separated onto separate service set identifiers (SSIDs) to obtain the best voice performance.

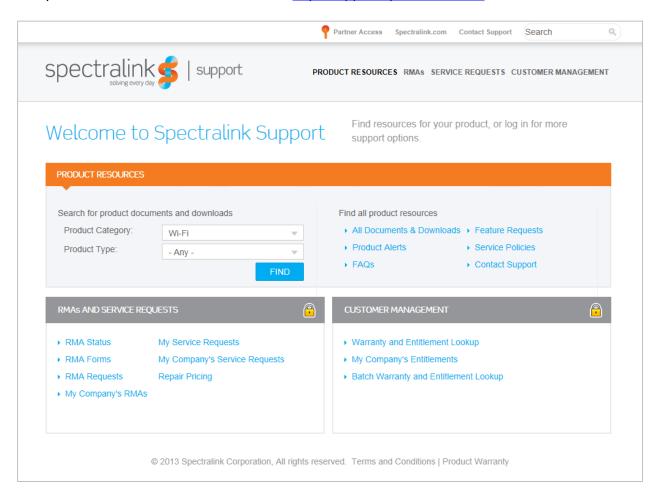
^{**} Maximum calls tested per the VIEW Certification Test Plan. The certified product may actually support a higher number of maximum calls.

^{***} WPA2-Enterprise and Wi-Fi Standard QoS are not available for Spectralink 8020/8030 handsets connecting to traditional PBXs.

- WPA2-Enterprise and Wi-Fi Standard QoS are not available for Spectralink 8020/8030 handsets connecting to traditional PBXs.
- Paired-channel deployment is not recommended on the 2.4 GHz radio by Aruba.
- The dynamic ARM and Client Match features, if enabled, may cause audio dropouts on the Spectralink handsets. The White Paper: Best Practices Guide to Deploying Spectralink 84-Series Handsets has more information about cell design. If ARM is on, it is recommended to check the VOIP Aware and Client Aware options. The use of VOIP Aware and Client Aware options was not tested by Spectralink during VIEW testing.
- 802.11r is not implemented on the Spectralink products
- The 87-Series handsets (PIVOT) have not yet implemented admission control using TSPECs. Admission control must be disabled on network where the 87-Series handsets are present.
- A-MPDU aggregation (an 802.11n feature) should be disabled in SSIDs used by the handsets. The handsets do not support this feature and there is an incompatibility in the Aruba implementation which causes poor handset performance.

Spectralink References

All Spectralink documents are available at http://support.spectralink.com.



To go to a specific product page

Select the Product Category and Product Type from the dropdown lists and then select the product from the next page. All resources for that particular product are displayed by default under the All tab. Documents, downloads and other resources are sorted by the date they were created so the most recently created resource is at the top of the list. You can further sort the list by the tabs across the top of the list to find exactly what you are looking for. Click the title to open the link.

Support documents

Spectralink 87-Series Wireless Telephone Administration Guide The Admin Guide provides detailed information about every setting and option available to the administrator on both the CMS and handset menus. Time-saving shortcuts, troubleshooting tips and other important maintenance instructions are also found in this document.

Spectralink 87-Series Wireless Telephone Deployment Guide The Deployment Guide provides sequential information for provisioning and deploying the handsets. It covers deployment using the SLIC tool and CMS as well as manual deployment.

The Spectralink 84-Series Wireless Telephone Administration Guide provides a comprehensive list of every parameter available on Spectralink 84-Series Wireless Telephones.

The Spectralink 84-Series Deployment Guide is your essential reference for provisioning and deploying Spectralink 84-Series handsets in any environment.

The *Web Configuration Utility User Guide* explains how to use a web browser to configure the Spectralink 84-Series handsets on a per handset basis.

The Spectralink 8020/8030 Wireless Telephone Handset Administration Tool document explains how to use a software interface to configure the handsets.

White Papers

Spectralink White Papers are available at http://www.spectralink.com/resources/white-papers.

For the Spectralink 84-Series Wireless Telephones, please refer to *Best Practices Guide for Deploying Spectralink 84-Series Handsets* for detailed information on wireless LAN layout, network infrastructure, QoS, security and subnets.

For the Spectralink 8020/8030 Wireless Telephones, please refer to *Best Practices Guide for Deploying Spectralink 80-Series Handsets*. This white paper covers the security, coverage, capacity and QoS considerations necessary for ensuring excellent voice quality with enterprise Wi-Fi networks.

For additional details on RF deployment please see the *Deploying Enterprise-Grade Wi-Fi Telephony*.

These White Papers identify issues and solutions based on Spectralink's extensive experience in enterprise-class Wi-Fi telephony. It provides recommendations for ensuring that a network environment is adequately optimized for use with Spectralink Wireless Telephones.

Product Support



Note: RADIUS server configuration

This document does not cover the steps involved to configure a RADIUS server required for using WPA2-Enterprise security types.

If you encounter difficulties or have questions regarding the configuration process, please contact Aruba customer service at: http://www.arubanetworks.com/support.php or Spectralink at support.spectralink.com.

Section 1: Configuration for Wi-Fi Standard QoS

Introduction

Spectralink 8020/8030 phones can be configured with Wi-Fi Standard QoS from the WLAN Settings menu using the Custom selection.

Spectralink 87-Series and 84-Series handsets only support Wi-Fi Standard QoS.

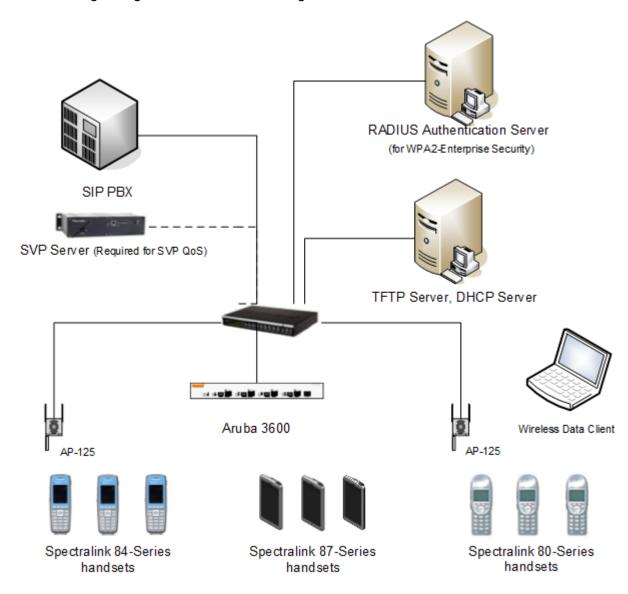
Command, Comment, and Screen Text Key

In the sections below you will find commands, comments, prompts, system responses, or other screen-displayed information involved in the configuration process. This key explains the text styles and symbols used to denote them.

Text Style	Denotes:
xxxxxxx	Typed command
<xxxxxxxx></xxxxxxxx>	Encryption key, domain name or other information specific to your system that needs to be entered
(xxxxxxx)	Comment about a command or set of commands
xxxxxxx	Prompt, system response or other displayed information

Network Topology

The following configuration was tested during VIEW Certification.





Note: Example configuration shown

This is a modified diagram and not all components are shown for every system type.

Connecting to the Mobility Controller

Via console

Using a standard RS-232 cable, connect the Aruba mobility controller to the serial port of a terminal or PC.

Run a terminal emulation program (such as HyperTerminal™) or use a VT-100 terminal with the following configuration:

Bits per second:	9600
Data bits:	8
Parity:	None
Stop bits:	1
Flow control:	None

Use this mode of connection during the initialization phase of the controller to configure login credentials.

- 1 Press Enter to display the Aruba mobility controller login screen.
- **2** Enter the default login: **admin** and the default password: **admin**. These are case sensitive.
- 3 Enter **enable** and the default password: **enable** to get into the command mode.

Via the Command Line Interface (CLI)

By default, only SSH (Secure Shell) access to the switch (mobility controller) is permitted.

1 From a management system that has network connectivity to the switch, connect to the switch using SSH

ssh admin@<switch IP address>

2 Enter the admin password at the password prompt.

Type enable at the > prompt to enter the enable mode.

3 Type the enable password when prompted for a password.

Via the Web interface (WebUI)

Once the connectivity to the switch is verified, open a Web browser and enter the switch's IP address in the navigator bar.

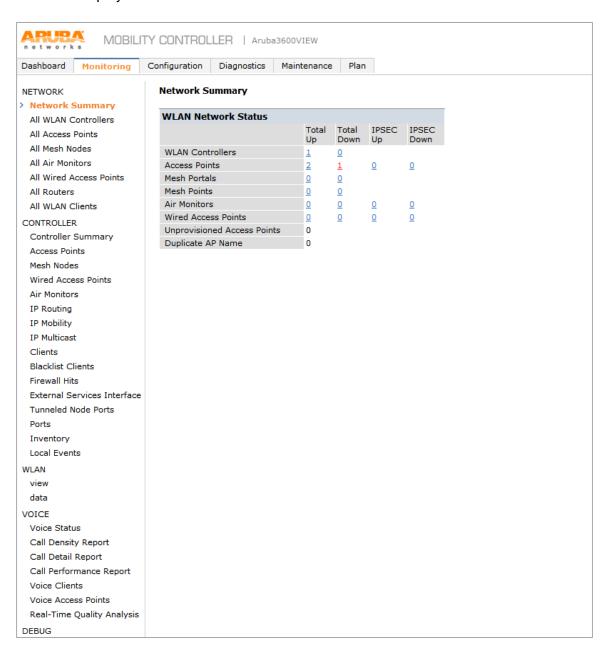
The switch can be accessed using http at

http://<switch IP Address>

or https at

https://<switch IP Address>:4343.

The user is prompted with the username and password configured (in the example above, the username/password configured is **admin/admin**). On successful login the following **Monitoring** screen is displayed:



Initializing the Controller

When powered up, the controller will present the following screen on the serial console. Please fill in basic network details when prompted. The following is a sample of the information presenting which may vary depending on the controller model and software version:

```
<<<< Welcome to Aruba Networks - Aruba A651 >>>>
Performing CompactFlash fast test... Checking for file system...
Passed.
Reboot Cause: User reboot.
Restoring the database...done.
Generating SSH Keys.....done.
Reading configuration from factory-default.cfg
********** Welcome to the Aruba651 setup dialog ***********
This dialog will help you to set the basic configuration for the switch.
These settings, except for the Country Code, can later be changed from the
Command Line Interface or Graphical User Interface.
Commands: <Enter> Submit input or use [default value], <ctrl-I> Help
<ctrl-B> Back, <ctrl-F> Forward, <ctrl-A> Line begin, <ctrl-E> Line end
<ctrl-D> Delete, <BackSpace> Delete back, <ctrl-K> Delete to end of line
<ctrl-P> Previous question <ctrl-X> Restart beginning
Enter System name [Aruba651]
Enter VLAN 1 interface IP address [172.16.0.254]: <Controller IP>
Enter VLAN 1 interface subnet mask [255.255.255.0]: <Subnet Mask>
Enter IP Default gateway [none]: < Default GW IP address>
Enter Switch Role, (master|local) [master]
This controller is restricted to Country code US for United States, please
confirm (yes|no)?: yes
Enter Time Zone [PST-8:0]
Enter Time in GMT [15:39:55]
Enter Date (MM/DD/YYYY) [4/21/2009]
Enter Password for admin login (up to 32 chars): *****
Re-type Password for admin login: ****
```

Enter Password for enable mode (up to 15 chars): *****

Re-type Password for enable mode: *****

Do you wish to shutdown all the ports (yes|no)? [no]: no

Current choices are

System name: Aruba651

VLAN 1 interface IP address: <IP Address>
VLAN 1 interface subnet mask: <Subnet Mask>

IP Default gateway: <Default Gateway>

Switch Role: master Time Zone: PST-8:0 Ports shutdown: no

If you accept the changes the switch will restart!

Type <ctrl-P> to go back and change answer for any question

Do you wish to accept the changes (yes|no): yes

Creating configuration... Done.

System will now restart!

Licensing the Controller

A license for the Next Generation Policy Enforcement Firewall Module must be installed for the firewall features and Spectralink voice prioritization to work. Please contact your local Aruba representative. License Management can be performed using the License Wizard of the WebUI.

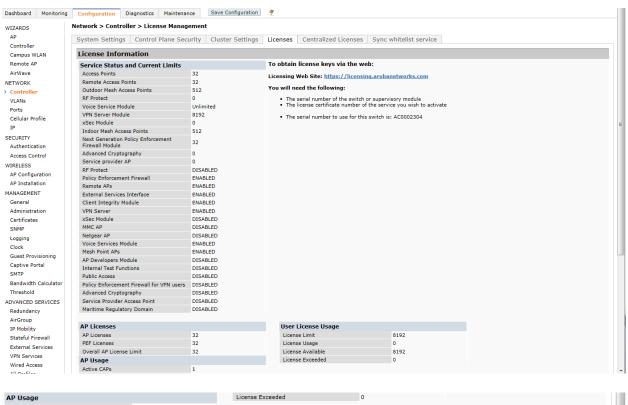
You will need

- The Serial Number of the Mobility Controller.
- The License Certificate Number of the service to be activated (Please contact your local Aruba team).

Obtain the license Key from: https://licensing.arubanetworks.com

On the WebUI

- 1 Click the **Configuration** tab.
- 2 On the tabs list, click **Licenses**.
- 3 Click Add by Add New License Key (scroll down to see option).
- 4 Enter the license Key in the space provided and click **OK**.
- **5** Repeat 3 and 4 for all the licenses desired.
- 6 Click Save Configuration.
- 7 Verify that the licenses show up on the table in the same screen.
- **8** Centralized Licensing and a license server may also be used. See the Aruba User's Guide for details.





Logical and Physical Interfaces

This section defines the Layer 2/3 framework that connects the Spectralink phones with the WLAN Mobility Controller (MC) and the Access Points. The requirement is that the phones and Spectralink infrastructure be connected over Layer-2 and have the L2 subnet span across L3 switching/routing fabric.

The steps involved are

- 1 Define a VLAN for voice on the WLAN.
- 2 Define the IP parameters for the VLAN.
- 3 Enable IGMP for use in the Push-to-talk function in the handsets.
- 4 Turn on the use of proxy ARP.
- 5 Define the DHCP server for the phones to get their IP addresses.
- Define the physical port assignment on the MC. Most deployments have the MC uplinked to a Layer-3 switch which performs routing functions.

These parameters can be easily defined using the Controller Wizard on the WebUI.

Using CLI

IP Interfaces, VLAN configuration

```
(Aruba651) #configure terminal
  (Aruba651) (config) #vlan <vlan ID>
(Aruba651) (config) #interface <vlan ID>
(Aruba651) (config-subif) #ip igmp proxy <port(s) in use for PTT>
(Aruba651) (config-subif) #ip local-proxy-arp
(Aruba651) (config-subif) #ip helper-address <DHCP server / helper for the VLAN>
  (Aruba651) (config-subif) #write m
  (Aruba651) (config-subif) #end
```

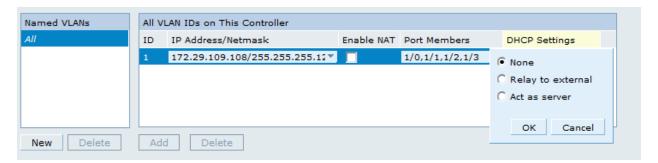
Physical Port Assignment

The uplink is configured as follows

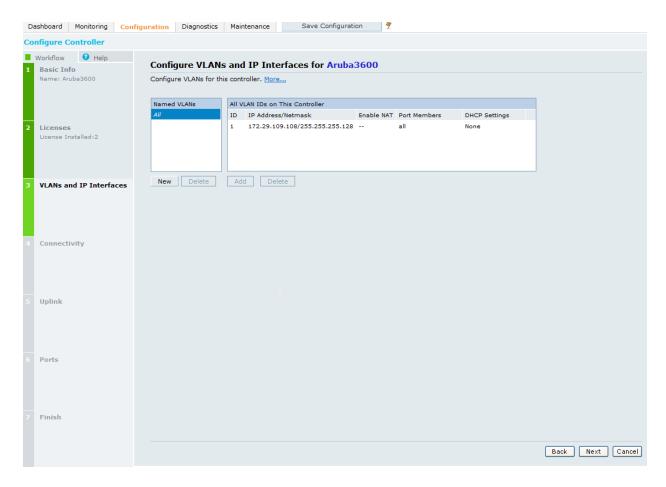
```
(Aruba651) (config) #interface gigabitethernet <slot/port>
(Aruba651) (config-if) #trusted
(Aruba651) (config-if) #no shutdown
(Aruba651) (config-if) #switchport mode trunk
(Aruba651) (config-if) #switchport trunk allowed vlan <VLAN IDs>
(Aruba651) (config-if) #write memory
```

On the WebUI

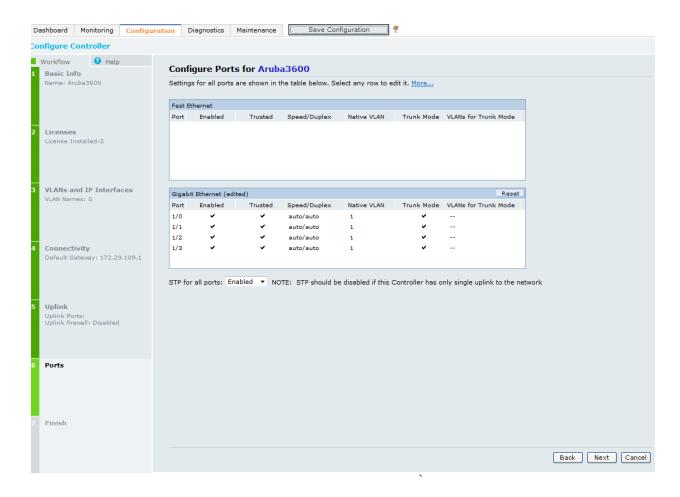
- 1 Click the **Configuration** tab.
- 2 On the left pane, click **Controller** under **WIZARDS**.
- 3 The Basic Info and Licenses fields should be auto-filled from the previous steps. Click Next on both to arrive at the VLANs and IP Interfaces page.
- **4** Highlight the default VLAN line and click on it. (Other VLAN's may be entered here: see Aruba documentation for details.)
- 5 Enter details for the VLAN on which the phones are desired VLAN ID, VLAN-Name.
 - a Click the drop-down to enter an IP address for the VLAN interface on the controller and the subnet mask. (Please bear in mind that L2 connectivity is required for the phones to reach the voice server and gateway).
 - **b** Click to choose the ports assigned to the VLAN (default is all available ports).
 - c Specify details on how the phones are expected to get their IP addresses. This drop-down offers the option of static IP assignment (None), DHCP using the inbuilt DHCP server (Act as server) and DHCP using an external DHCP server (Relay to external).



6 Click Save Configuration



- 7 Click Next to proceed to Connectivity assignment.
 - **a** Enter the IP address for the Default Gateway or pick Dynamic if the default gateway will be provided by DHCP, DNS, or router infrastructure.
 - b Click Next.
- 8 On **Ports**, enter the following
 - **a** By default, all ports are on VLAN 1. To change port configuration, click the corresponding row.
 - **b** If the controller has a single uplink to the wired network, check the **Trunk Mode** box for the port and include the VLANs to be trunked on that port.
 - **c** If the controller has only one uplink, STP should be disabled.



- 9 Click **Next** twice, then click finish to save the changes to the configuration.
- 10 Enable igmp and local proxy ARP on the VLAN(s).
 - a. Navigate to Configuration>NETWORK>IP.
 - b. For each VLAN that supports handsets:
 - i. Click on **Edit** in the row representing the VLAN.
 - ii. Click on the Enable IGMP radio button.
 - iii. Ensure that Enable IGMP Snooping is unchecked.
 - iv. Check the Enable IGMP Proxy radio button.
 - v. Check the interfaces/ports that will have PTT multicast traffic flowing through them.

Creating Firewall Roles and Policies

The Aruba MC has an application-aware stateful firewall that can assign prioritization to Spectralink voice traffic once it knows that a certain wireless client is a Spectralink handset. This is accomplished by the following steps:

- 1 Create a user role that the phones should be assigned to.
- 2 Create the syslog policy.
- 3 Assign firewall policies to the role.
- 4 Create a user-derivation rule that dictates how a client should be identified as a Spectralink voice phone. In this case it is easiest to classify based on the leading octets of the MAC OUI (00:90:7a).
- **5** Finally, create an AAA-profile that ties the user-derivation rule with the appropriate firewall rules.

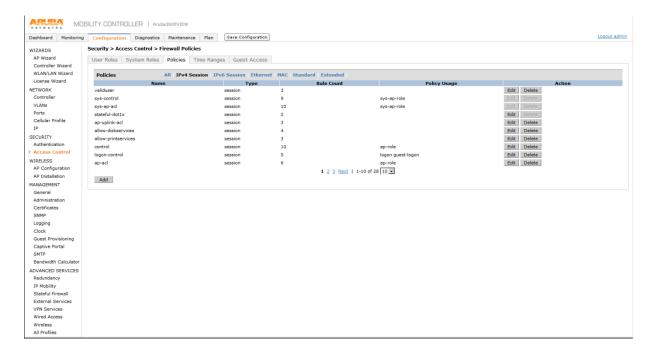
Creating a Syslog Policy

On CLI

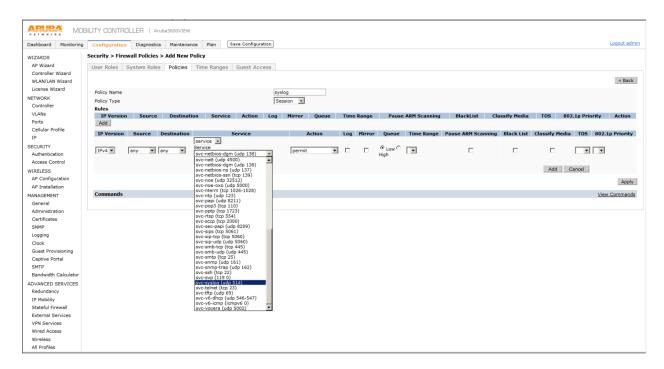
```
(Aruba651) (config) #ip access-list session syslog
(Aruba651) (config-sess-syslog) #any any svc-syslog permit
```

On WebUI

- 1 Click the **Configuration** tab.
- 2 Click Access Control.
- 3 Click Policies.
- 4 Click Add.



5 Set the Policy name to **syslog**, the policy type to **Session**, the service to **service**, the service name to **svc-syslog** (**udp-514**), and the action to **permit**.



6 Click Add, then Apply.

Creating User-Role and Assigning Firewall Rules to the Role

On CLI

```
(Aruba651) (config) #user-role spectralink
(Aruba651) (config-role) #access-list session sip-acl position 1
(Aruba651) (config-role) #access-list session tftp-acl position 2
(Aruba651) (config-role) #access-list session icmp-acl position 3
(Aruba651) (config-role) #access-list session dhcp-acl position 4
(Aruba651) (config-role) #access-list session syslog position 5
(Aruba651) (config-role) #access-list session dns-acl position 6
(Aruba651) (config-role) #access-list session lync-acl position 7
(Aruba651) (config-role) #access-list session http-acl position 8
(Aruba651) (config-role) #access-list session http-acl position 9
(Aruba651) (config-role) #access-list session ntp-acl position 10
(Aruba651) (config-role) #access-list session ftp-acl position 11
```



Admin Tip: Enter applications in firewall list

Ensure that applications installed on the phone are entered into the firewall list for the Spectralink role as needed.

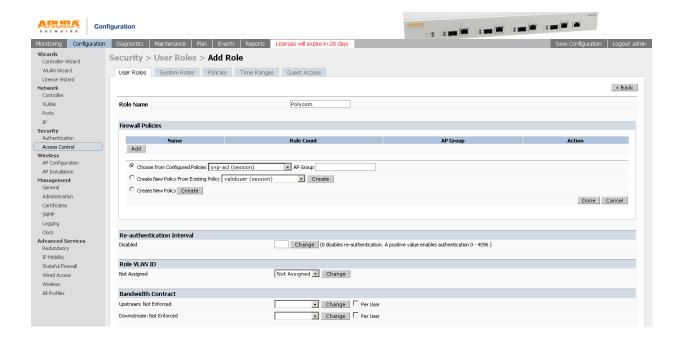
On WebUI

- 1 Click the **Configuration** tab.
- 2 Click Access Control.
- 3 Click Add
- **4** Assign a **Role-name** for the phones (Ex. spectralink).
- 5 Under Firewall Policies, click Add.
- 6 Click the **Choose** from configured policies radio-button.
- 7 From the drop down list select, **sip-acl**, **tftp-acl**, **icmp-acl**, **dhcp-acl**, **dns-acl**, **lync-acl**, **http-acl**, **ntp-acl**, **ftp-acl**, and **syslog** policies to the list, clicking **Done** after each selection and repeating from step 5.
- 8 Click **Apply** at the bottom of the page.
- 9 Click Save Configuration.



Admin Tip: Enter applications in firewall list

Ensure that applications installed on the phone are entered into the firewall list for the Spectralink role as needed.



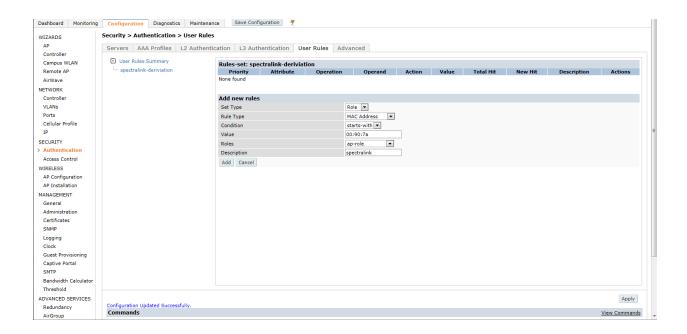
Creating a User-Role Derivation Rule

On CLI

```
(Aruba651) (config) # aaa derivation-rules user spectralink-derivation
(Aruba651) (user-rule) #set role condition macaddr starts-with 00:90:7a
set-value spectralink
(Aruba651) (user-rule) # write memory
```

On WebUI

- 1 Click the **Configuration** tab.
- 2 Click Authentication.
- 3 Click User Rules and click Add.
- 4 Type a name for the user rules, such as spectralink-derivation.
- 5 Click Add.
- 6 Click the newly entered name in the tree in the left column.
- 7 Click Add.
- 8 Fill the following parameters
 - a Set Type Role
 - b Rule Type MAC Address
 - c Condition starts with
 - d Value 00:90:7a
 - **e** Roles <select role created for phones> (spectralink in this example).
- 9 Click Add and then Apply.
- 10 Click Save Configuration.



Configuration Steps for None, WEP, WPA-PSK or WPA2-PSK Security

Creating an Authentication Profile for controller-based authentication

On CLI

```
(Aruba651) (config) # aaa authentication dot1x default
```

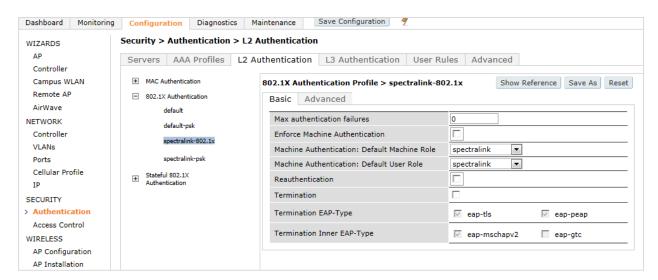
Use the next four statements if using an external Radius server:

```
(Aruba651) (802.1X Authentication Profile "default") #termination enable
(Aruba651) (802.1X Authentication Profile "default") #termination eap-type
eap-tls
(Aruba651) (802.1X Authentication Profile "default") #termination eap-type
(Aruba651) (802.1X Authentication Profile "default") #termination inner-
eap-type eap-mschapv2
(Aruba651) (802.1X Authentication Profile "default") #exit
(Aruba651) (config) aaa authentication dot1x "spectralink-psk"
(Aruba651) (802.1X Authentication Profile "spectralink-psk") #machine-
authentication machine-default-role spectralink
(Aruba651) (802.1X Authentication Profile "spectralink-aaa")
authentication user-default-role spectralink
(Aruba651) (802.1X Authentication Profile "spectralink-aaa")
idrequest period 65535
(Aruba651) (802.1X Authentication Profile "spectralink-aaa")
#exit
(Aruba651) #configure terminal aaa profile spectralink-aaa
(Aruba651) (AAA Profile "spectralink-aaa") #initial-role authenticated
(Aruba651) (AAA Profile "spectralink-aaa") #authentication-dot1x
spectralink-psk
(Aruba651) (AAA Profile "spectralink-aaa") #user-derivation-rules
spectralink-derivation
```

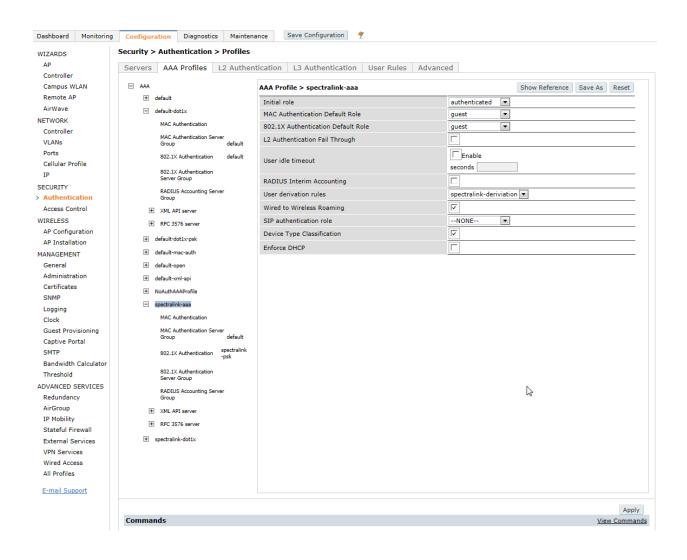
On WebUI

- 1 Navigate to Configuration and Authentication.
- Click the L2-Authentication tab.

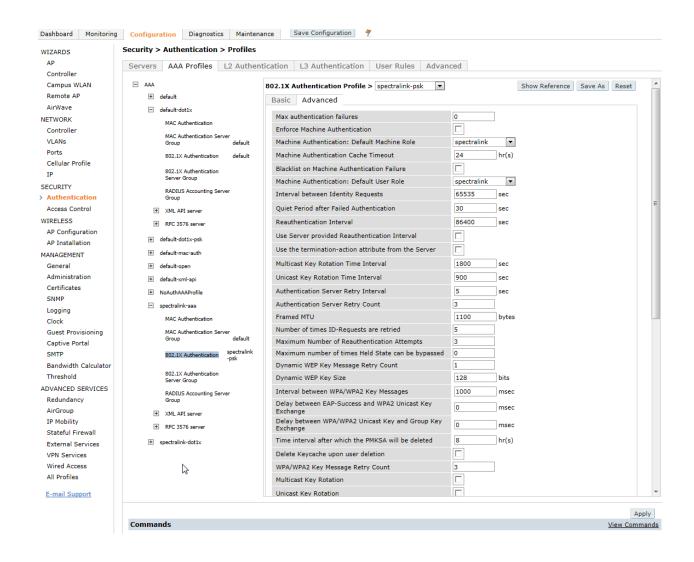
- 3 Click 802.1X Authentication Profile in the middle-pane to expand the tree and click default.
 - a On the right pane, check **Termination.** (Check these values if using an external Radius server.)
 - **b** For **Termination EAP-Type**, click **eap-peap** and **eap-tls**.
 - c For Termination Inner EAP-Type, check eap-mschapv2.
 - d Click Apply.



- 4 Click the AAA Profiles page and on the right-pane, click Add.
- 5 Assign a name to the AAA profile (Ex. spectralink-aaa) and click Add.
- 6 Click the newly created profile name.
- **7** Edit the AAA profile
 - a Drop-down the list against User derivation rules and select the rule created for the Spectralink phones.
 - b Click Apply.



- 8 Click on 802.1X Authentication underneath the spectralink-aaa profile entry.
 - a Click the Advanced tab.
 - **b** By **802.1X Authentication Profile**, click on **–NEW--**.
 - c Enter a name in the box by -NEW--, spectralink-psk.
 - **d** From the drop down list by **Machine Authentication: Default Machine Role**, select the role created earlier, **spectralink**.
 - **e** From the drop down list by **Machine Authentication: Default User Role,** select the role created earlier, **spectralink**.
 - **f** Set the Interval between Identity Requests to **65535**.
 - g Click Apply.
 - h Click Save Configuration.



Configuration Steps for WPA2-Enterprise Security

Defining an 802.1X authentication server

On CLI

```
(Aruba651) (config) #aaa authentication-server radius <server-group name>
(Aruba651) (RADIUS Server "spectralink-dot1x") #host <server IP>
(Aruba651) (RADIUS Server "spectralink-dot1x") #key <RADIUS secret>
(Aruba651) (RADIUS Server "spectralink-dot1x") #write memory
```

On WebUI

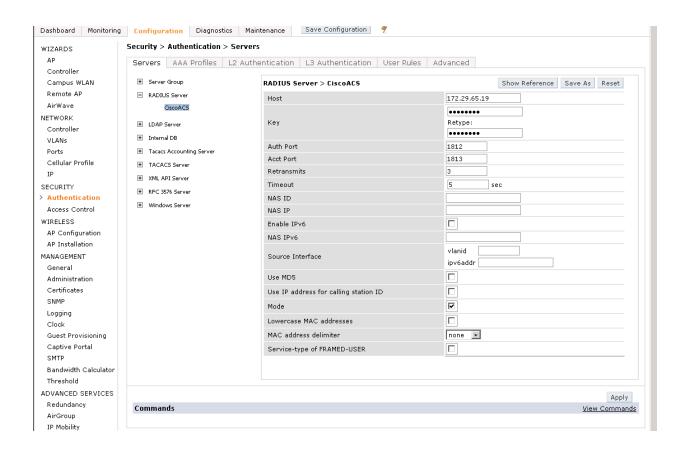
- 1 Navigate to Configuration and Authentication.
- 2 Click **RADIUS Server**, name server profile (Ex. Spectralink-dot1x) and click **Add**.
- 3 Click the newly created instance to configure.
- 4 Input the IP address of the external RADIUS server and the pre-shared key.



Settings: Define Aruba Controller on Radius with the same secret

The Aruba mobility controller should be defined as a dot1x client on the RADIUS server and configured with the same secret as in step 4 above.

5 Click Apply and Save Configuration.





Settings: Define OKC on the 84-Series and 8020/8030 handsets

Fast roaming must be set to **Opportunistic Key Caching** (OKC) on the handset when WPA2-Enterprise is in use. It is enabled by default on the controller. The 87-Series handsets automatically detect the type of fast roaming necessary.

Create a Server Group and Add the RADIUS Server

Using CLI

```
(Aruba651) #configure terminal
(Aruba651) (config) #aaa server-group < Server Name > (Ex.Spectralink)
(Aruba651) (Server Group "Spectralink") # auth-server "Spectralink-dot1x"
position 1
(Aruba651) (Config) #aaa profile "Spectralink-dot1x"
(Aruba651) (AAA Profile ""Spectralink-dot1x") #dot1x-server-group
"Spectralink"
```

Using WebUl

- 1 Navigate to Configuration and Authentication.
- 2 Click the **Servers** tab. Click the **Server Group**.
- 3 In the right pane click **Add** and create a new server group (Ex. Spectralink).
- 4 Click the newly created server group.
- 5 Click **New** under Servers tab.
- 6 Assign the required RADIUS server under Server Name, click Add Server and Apply button.

Creating an 802.1X Authentication Profile

Using CLI

(Aruba651) (config) #aaa authentication dot1x cprofile-name>

If termination is required (the Radius server is external)

```
(Aruba651) (802.1X Authentication Profile "spectralink-dot1x") #termination enable

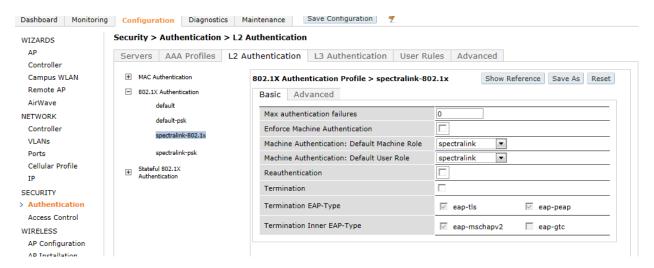
(Aruba651) (802.1X Authentication Profile "spectralink-dot1x") #termination eap-type eap-peap

(Aruba651) (802.1X Authentication Profile "spectralink-dot1x") #termination eap-type eap-tls

(Aruba651) (802.1X Authentication Profile "spectralink-dot1x") #termination inner-eap-type eap-mschapv2
```

Using WebUl

- 1 Navigate to Configuration and Authentication.
- 2 Click the L2 Authentication tab.
- 3 Click **Add** and create a new profile (Ex. spectralink-dot1x).
- 4 Click 802.1X Authentication Profile.
- 5 Click the newly created instance and enable termination. Specify the **EAP type** to be **eap-peap** and **eap-tls** and the **Inner-EAP type** to be **eap-mschapv2**.
- 6 Click Apply and Save Configuration.

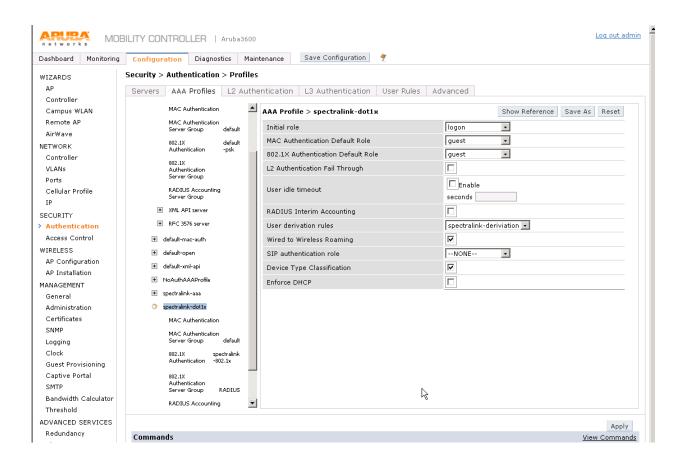


Creating an Authentication Profile

Using CLI

Using WebUl

- 1 Navigate to **Configuration** and **Authentication**.
- 2 Click the AAA Profiles tab.
- 3 Click **Add** and create a new profile (Ex. spectralink-dot1x).
- 4 Expand the newly created profile.
- 5 Change the **User derivation rules** (Ex. spectralink-derivation) to the user-role created for the phones.
- 6 Click 802.1X Authentication Profile and specify the newly created profile.
- 7 Click Apply and Save Configuration.



Wireless LAN Configuration

This section defines the wireless network parameters that are most aptly suited to the Spectralink phones.

It is required to have separate SSID for the Spectralink phones and other data clients. Also, certain parameters need to be modified to allow seamless interoperability of Spectralink phones in and out of call with Aruba's Adaptive Radio Management (ARM) mechanism. Aruba OS accomplishes this by creating independent profiles for the SSID definition, radio definition and ARM definitions before tying them together to an AP-group on which they would operate. This way, all APs configured to be part of the AP-group will have the same operational parameters. The steps in this procedure are below

- 1 Create an SSID profile each SSID profile is characterized by the ESSID and the authentication-encryption scheme.
- 2 Create a VOIP CaC profile that defines the bandwidth limits for calls per AP.
- 3 Create a HT-SSID profile (with 802.11n features enabled or disabled as appropriate for the deployed network) and assign the HT-SSID to the SSID profile.
- **4** Create a Virtual-AP profile that ties the SSID profile and authentication profile (created in the previous section) with a VLAN on the wired-side.
- 5 Create a Traffic Management Profile that allocates all of the bandwidth tracked by bandwidth control to the virtual AP profile defined for voice. (Other clients will have their own virtual AP profiles with their own tracking.)
- 6 Create Radio-profiles for the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz radio. This would include ARM and HT-Radio profile settings. In this example, we modify the default radio profiles which are assigned to the Virtual-AP automatically.
- **7** Associate the Virtual-AP with an AP-group.

The WLAN configuration for 802.1X authentication is identical to that for PSK-based authentication except for the following 2 points

- In Creating a SSID-profile, encryption (opmode) on the SSID should be set to wpa2-aes.
- The AAA profile for the Virtual-AP should be set to the newly created dot1x profile (spectralink-dot1x).

On CLI

Creating a SSID-profile

```
(Aruba651) #configure terminal wlan ssid-profile view
For None (open network - no security) #opmode opensystem
For WEP
```

```
(Aruba651) (SSID Profile "view") #opmode static-wep
(Aruba651) (SSID Profile "view") #weptxkey <index 1-4>
(Aruba651) (SSID Profile "view") #wepkey<index> <"string of hex
characters">
For WPA-PSK
(Aruba651) (SSID Profile "view") #opmode wpa-psk-tkip
(Aruba651) (SSID Profile "view") #wpa-passphrase <"passphrase">
For WPA2-PSK
(Aruba651) (SSID Profile "view") #opmode wpa2-aes-psk
(Aruba651) (SSID Profile "view") #wpa-passphrase < "passphrase">
For all
(Aruba651) (SSID Profile "view") #dtim-period 2
(Aruba651) (SSID Profile "view") #wmm
(Aruba651) (SSID Profile "view") #wmm-uapsd
(Aruba651) (SSID Profile "view") #max-retries 8
(Aruba651) (SSID Profile "view") #max-tx-fail 0
(Aruba651) (SSID Profile "view") #wmm-vi-dscp 40
(Aruba651) (SSID Profile "view") #wmm-vo-dscp 46
(Aruba651) (SSID Profile "view") #wmm-be-dscp 0
(Aruba651) (SSID Profile "view") #wmm-bk-dscp 0
(Aruba651) (SSID Profile "view") #no wmm-override-dscp-mapping
(Aruba651) (SSID Profile "view") #wmm-ts-min-inact-in 3600000
(Aruba651) (SSID Profile "view") #no strict-svp
(Aruba651) (SSID Profile "view") #essid view
(Aruba651) (SSID Profile "view") #a-tx-rates 6 9 12 18 24 36 48 54
(Aruba651) (SSID Profile "view") #g-basic-rates 5 11
(Aruba651) (SSID Profile "view") #g-tx-rates 5 6 11 12 18 24 36 48 54
(Aruba651) (SSID Profile "view") #max-tx-fail 0
```

Creating a Virtual-AP

```
(Aruba651) #configure terminal wlan virtual-ap spectralink-vap

(Aruba651) (Virtual AP Profile "spectralink-vap") #no broadcast-filter arp

(Aruba651) (Virtual AP Profile "spectralink-vap") #vlan 1
```

Creating a VoIP CAC profile

In the CLI commands below, use the bandwidth from the table below that corresponds to the codec the phones on the network will be using. As described in *Spectralink 84-Series Wireless Telephone Administration Guide*, the 84-Series handsets support the codecs shown in the table below. If the configuration is not changed from the default described in the reference, the codec used will be the one shown first in the table that is supported by the other side of the call. The 84-Series handsets can be configured to add the optional codecs shown in the table. This feature is used when communicating with desksets with high definition audio.

The 8020/8030 phones support G.711µ-law, G.711a-law and G.729 codecs but always ask for the largest bandwidth allocation, so only one entry is needed per radio band.

Choose the bandwidth from the table below that is the smallest number needed to support the type of phones or codecs expected so that the number of calls will be limited to what the AP can support.



Admin Tip: 87-Series, WMM-AC Incompatible

Spectralink 87-Series handsets have not yet implemented TSPEC control. They will not operate properly in a network with WMM-AC turned on.

8020/8030 handsets

Codec	Radio	Bandwidth
All	5.0 GHz	1500
All	2.4 GHz	1100

84-Series handsets Default Codecs (in priority order)

Codec	Radio	Bandwidth
G.722	5.0 GHz	3200
G.722	2.4 GHz	2000
G.722.1 (32 kbps)	5.0 GHz	2000
G.722.1 (32 kbps)	2.4 GHz	1600
G.711Mu-law	5.0 GHz	3200
G.711Mu-law	2.4 GHz	2400

Codec	Radio	Bandwidth
G.711A-law	5.0 GHz	3200
G.711A-law	2.4 GHz	2400
G.729AB	5.0 GHz	1200
G.729AB	2.4 GHz	1000

84-Series Handsets Configurable Codecs

Codec	Radio	Bandwidth
G.722.1 (16 kbps)	5.0 GHz	1400
G.722.1 (16 kbps)	2.4 GHz	1000
G.722.1 (24 kbps)	5.0 GHz	1800
G.722.1 (24 kbps)	2.4 GHz	1400
L16.8 (128 kbps)	5.0 GHz	6000
L16.8 (128 kbps)	2.4 GHz	4700
L16.16 (256 kbps)	5.0 GHz	5800
L16.16 (256 kbps)	2.4 GHz	4400

Generally disable deep packet inspection if CAC is enabled

```
(Aruba651) # configure terminal
(Aruba651) # voice alg-based-cac disable
(Aruba651) # wlan voip-cac-profile "8400_g"

(Aruba651) (VoIP Call Admission Control profile "8400_g") #call-admission-control
    (Aruba651) (VoIP Call Admission Control profile "8400_g") #bandwidth-cac
(Aruba651) (VoIP Call Admission Control profile "8400_g") #bandwidth-capacity
2400
(Aruba651) (VoIP Call Admission Control profile "8400_g") #wmm-tspec-enforcement-period 3
```

```
(Aruba651) (VoIP Call Admission Control profile "8400_g") #send-sip-status-code client none

(Aruba651) (VoIP Call Admission Control profile "8400_g") #send-sip-status-code server none
```

Changing AP EDCA profile

```
(Aruba651) #configure terminal wlan edca-parameter-profile ap AC_ON
(Aruba651) # video acm 1
(Aruba651) # voice acm 1
Or
(Aruba651) #configure terminal wlan edca-parameter-profile ap AC_OFF
(Aruba651) # video acm 0
(Aruba651) # voice acm 0
Note: turn acm to 1 only if 87-Series handsets are not present in the network
```

Changing station EDCA profile

```
(Aruba651) #configure terminal wlan edca-parameter-profile station AC_ON
(Aruba651) # video acm 1
(Aruba651) # voice acm 1
Or
(Aruba651) #configure terminal wlan edca-parameter-profile station AC_OFF
(Aruba651) # video acm 0
(Aruba651) # voice acm 0
Note: turn acm to 1 only if 87-Series handsets are not present in the network
```

HT-SSID profile (disable 802.11n network)

```
(Aruba651) #configure terminal wlan ht-ssid-profile ht-disabled
(Aruba651) (High-throughput SSID profile "ht-disabled") #no high-
throughput-enable
(Aruba651) (High-throughput SSID profile "ht-disabled") #no 40MHz-enable
(Aruba651) (High-throughput SSID profile "ht-disabled") #no mpdu-agg
```

HT-SSID profile (enable 802.11n network)

```
(Aruba651) #configure terminal wlan ht-ssid-profile ht-enabled (Aruba651) (High-throughput SSID profile "ht-enabled") #high-throughput-enable
```

For 12x and 13x APs, set the maximum number of MSDUs in an A-MSDU on best-effort AC and the maximum number of MSDUs in an A-MSDU on background AC both to 10. For 11n APs with model numbers smaller than 12x, set these values to 3.

Set the Maximum number of MSDUs in an A-MSDU on video AC and Maximum number of MSDUs in an A-MSDU on voice AC both to 3.



Admin Tip: A-MSDU Aggregation Settings

The AP-125 and AP-135 and newer AP's can process 10 packets per background and best effort aggregation. Older 11n AP's have better performance with a setting of 3 packets per background and best effort aggregation. Voice and video should remain with 3 packets per aggregation to avoid audible/visible latency issues.



Admin Tip: Disable A-MPDU on handset SSIDs

The Spectralink handsets do not implement A-MPDU aggregation. They cause extra traffic by declining Block ACK requests. It eliminates extra traffic to disable A-MPDU traffic on SSIDs used for handset traffic.

```
(Aruba651) (High-throughput SSID profile "ht-enabled") #max-tx-a-msdu-
count-be <3 or 10, depending on AP model>
(Aruba651) (High-throughput SSID profile "ht-enabled") #max-tx-a-msdu-
count-bk <3 or 10, depending on AP model>
(Aruba651) (High-throughput SSID profile "ht-enabled") #max-tx-a-msdu-
count-vi 3
(Aruba651) (High-throughput SSID profile "ht-enabled") #max-tx-a-msdu-
count-vo 3
(Aruba651) (High-throughput SSID profile "ht-enabled") #no mpdu-agg
For 80 MHz network
(Aruba 3600) (High-throughput SSID profile "ht-enabled") #80-MHz-enable
Note: the AP must be power cycled for the 80 MHz setting to take effect.
For 40 MHz network:
(Aruba651) (High-throughput SSID profile "ht-enabled") #40MHz-enable
(Aruba 3600) (High-throughput SSID profile "ht-enabled") #no 80-MHz-enable
For 20 MHz network
(Aruba651) (High-throughput SSID profile "ht-enabled") #no 40MHz-enable
(Aruba651) (High-throughput SSID profile "ht-enabled") #no 80MHz-enable
(Aruba651) (High-throughput SSID profile "ht-enabled")
```



Admin Tip: Paired channel recommendation

40 MHz (paired) channels are not recommended by Aruba on the 2.4 GHz radio band.

(Aruba651) (High-throughput SSID profile "ht-enabled") #mpdu-agg

If WEP or no security is desired to be allowed (Aruba651) (High-throughput SSID profile "ht-enabled") #allow-weak-encryption

Assigning HT-SSID and EDCA profiles to the SSID-Profile

```
(Aruba651) #configure terminal wlan ssid-profile view
(Aruba651) (SSID Profile "view") #ht-ssid-profile <ht-disabled or ht-enabled>
(Aruba651) (SSID Profile "view") #edca-parameters-profile station <AC_OFF or AC_ON>
(Aruba651) (SSID Profile "view") #edca-parameters-profile ap <AC_OFF or AC_ON>
```

Adding the aaa-profile and the ssid-profile to the virtual-ap profile

```
(Aruba651) (config) #wlan virtual-ap spectralink-vap
(Aruba651) (Virtual AP profile "spectralink-vap") #aaa-profile spectralink-aaa
(Aruba651) (Virtual AP profile "spectralink-vap") #ssid-profile spectralink-dot1x
```

Creating Traffic Management Profiles

```
(Aruba651) # configure terminal wlan dotlla-traffic-management-profile "AC_ON"

(Aruba651) (traffic-management-profile "AC_ON") #bw-alloc virtual-ap "spectralink-vap" share 100 enforcement hard

(Aruba651) (traffic-management-profile "AC_ON") #report-interval 1
```

Creating Radio profiles

In most cases, one can use the default Radio-profile, HT-Radio profile and ARM profile and modify them as required. If there are multiple AP-groups on the network that require different radio profiles, please refer to the ArubaOS User Guide to create and assign radio-profiles to AP-Groups.

5 GHz Radio settings

```
(Aruba651) (config) #rf dotlla-radio-profile default
Enable or disable 5 GHz radio
  (Aruba651) (802.11a radio profile "default") #<no> radio-enable
```

Choose a channel

(Aruba651) (802.11a radio profile "default") #channel <desired channel>

Enable 80 MHz or not

(Aruba651) (802.11a radio profile "default") #<no> very-high-throughput enable

Enable 40 MHz or not

(Aruba651) (802.11a radio profile "default") #<no> high-throughput enable



Admin Tip: Transmit Power

For setting up the **Transmit Power**, please consult your facility's RF site survey, designed for voice traffic, to determine if you have sufficient coverage to support all data rates. Spectralink Wireless Telephones require the following minimum dBm reading to support the corresponding **Mandatory** data rate setting in the access point.

802.11 Radio Standard	Minimum Available Signal Strength (RSSI)	Maximum "Mandatory" Data Rate
802.11a	-60 dBm	6 Mb/s
	-45 dBm	54 Mb/s



Web Info: RF Deployment reference

For additional details on RF deployment please see the *Deploying Enterprise-Grade Wi-Fi Telephony* White Paper.

```
(Aruba651) (802.11a radio profile "default") #tx-power <transmit EIRP in .5
dBm increments)
(Aruba651) (802.11a radio profile "default") #no spectrum-load-balancing
(Aruba651) (802.11a radio profile "default") #cap-reg-eirp 0</pre>
```

If DFS channels (shared with radar) are used on 802.11a/n radio, the following commands to alter the default radio profile or other defined radio profile will be necessary

```
(Aruba651) (802.11a radio-profile "default") #csa
(Aruba651) (802.11a radio-profile "default") #csa-count 4
(Aruba651) (802.11a radio-profile "default") #dot11h
```

2.4 GHz Radio settings

(Aruba651) (config) #rf dot11g-radio-profile default

Enable or disable 2.4 GHz radio

(Aruba651) (802.11g radio profile "default") #<no> radio-enable

Choose a channel

(Aruba651) (802.11g radio profile "default") #channel <desired channel>

Disable 40 MHz

(Aruba651) (802.11b radio profile "default") #<no> high-throughput enable



Admin Tip: Transmit Power

For setting up the **Transmit Power**, please consult your facility's RF site survey, designed for voice traffic, to determine if you have sufficient coverage to support all data rates. Spectralink Wireless Telephones require the following minimum dBm reading to support the corresponding **Mandatory** data rate setting in the access point.

802.11 Radio Standard	Minimum Available Signal Strength (RSSI)	Maximum "Mandatory" Data Rate
802.11b	-65 dBm	11 Mb/s
802.11g	-67 dBm	6 Mb/s
802.11g	-47 dBm	54 Mb/s



Web Info: RF Deployment reference

For additional details on RF deployment please see the *Deploying Enterprise-Grade Wi-Fi Telephony* White Paper.

(Aruba651) (802.11g radio profile "default") #tx-power <transmit EIRP in .5 dBm increments)

(Aruba651) (802.11g radio profile "default") #no spectrum-load-balancing (Aruba651) (802.11g radio profile "default") #cap-reg-eirp 0

If using 8020/8030 phones or other devices that are not n-enabled

(Aruba651) # config terminal rf ht-radio-profile default-a (Aruba651) (High-throughput radio profile "default-a") #CSD-override

(Aruba651) (config) #rf ht-radio-profile default-g

(Aruba651) (High-throughput radio profile "default-g") #CSD-override

(Aruba651) # exit

Assigning the HT Radio Profiles to the Virtual AP

(Aruba651) # config terminal wlan virtual-ap spectralink-vap
(Aruba651) (Virtual AP profile "spectralink-vap") #configure terminal rf
ht-radio-profile default-g
(Aruba651) (Virtual AP profile "spectralink-vap") #configure terminal rf
ht-radio-profile default-a

Creating an ARM profile

```
(Aruba 3600) #configure terminal rf arm-profile default
(Aruba 3600) (Adaptive Radio Management (ARM) profile "default")
#assignment <disable or maintain >
(Aruba 3600) (Adaptive Radio Management (ARM) profile "default") # voip-
aware-scan
(Aruba 3600) (Adaptive Radio Management (ARM) profile "default") # 40MHz-
allowed All
(Aruba 3600) (Adaptive Radio Management (ARM) profile "default") # client-
aware
(Aruba 3600) (Adaptive Radio Management (ARM) profile "default") # no
active-scan
(Aruba 3600) (Adaptive Radio Management (ARM) profile "default") # ota-
updates
(Aruba 3600) (Adaptive Radio Management (ARM) profile "default") # scanning
(Aruba 3600) (Adaptive Radio Management (ARM) profile "default") # multi-
band-scan
(Aruba 3600) (Adaptive Radio Management (ARM) profile "default") # voip-
aware-scan
(Aruba 3600) (Adaptive Radio Management (ARM) profile "default") # power-
save-aware scan
(Aruba 3600) (Adaptive Radio Management (ARM) profile "default") # video-
aware-scan
(Aruba 3600) (Adaptive Radio Management (ARM) profile "default") # no
client-match
(Aruba 3600) (Adaptive Radio Management (ARM) profile "default") # write
memory
```

Assigning properties to an AP-Group

Virtual AP assignment

```
(Aruba651) #configure terminal ap-group default
(Aruba651) (AP group "default") #virtual-ap spectralink-vap
(Aruba651) (AP group "default") #voip-cac-profile "8400_g"
(Aruba651) (AP group "default") #dot11a-traffic-mgmt-profile "AC ON"
```

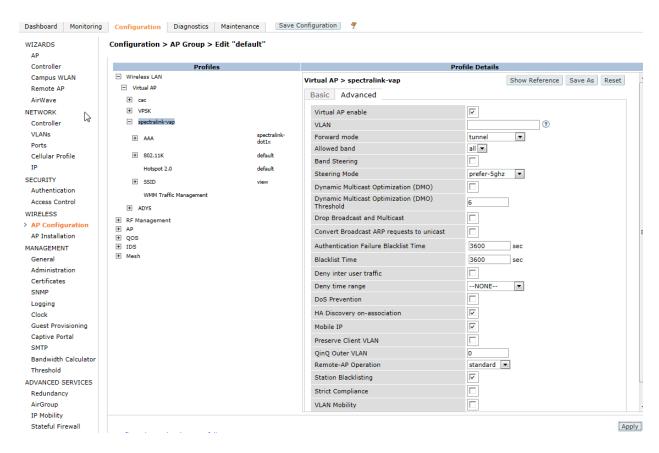
```
(Aruba651) (AP group "default") #dot11g-traffic-mgmt-profile "AC ON"
```

Normally, one would have to assign the Radio-profile to an AP-Group. But this example uses the default radio profiles which are assigned to the default AP-Group automatically.

On WebUI

Creating a Virtual-AP

- 1 Navigate to Configuration and AP Configuration.
- 2 Click **Edit** against the default **AP-Group**.
- 3 Click Wireless LAN and Virtual AP.
- 4 Click Add.
- 5 On the right-pane, select **NEW** under **Add a profile** and enter a profile name (Ex., spectralink-vap) and click **Add**.
- 6 Click on the newly entered name and enter the following options
 - a Check Virtual AP enable.
 - **b** Allowed band **all** (or select a band, if the design calls for voice on only one band).
 - **c** Select the VLAN where the voice handsets would reside.
 - **d** In the right pane, uncheck Convert Broadcast ARP requests to unicast.
 - e Click Apply.

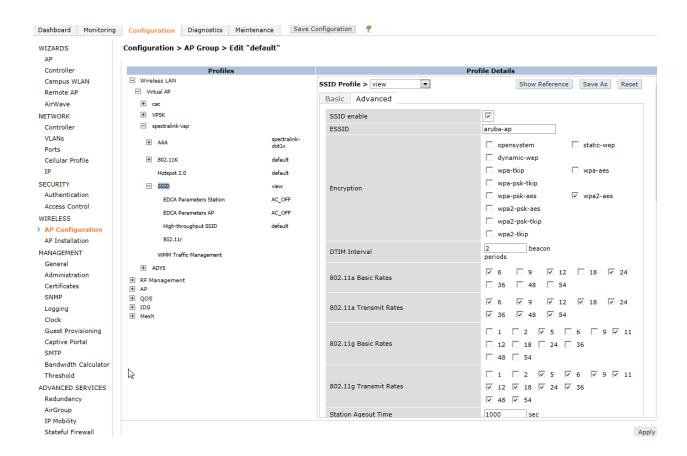


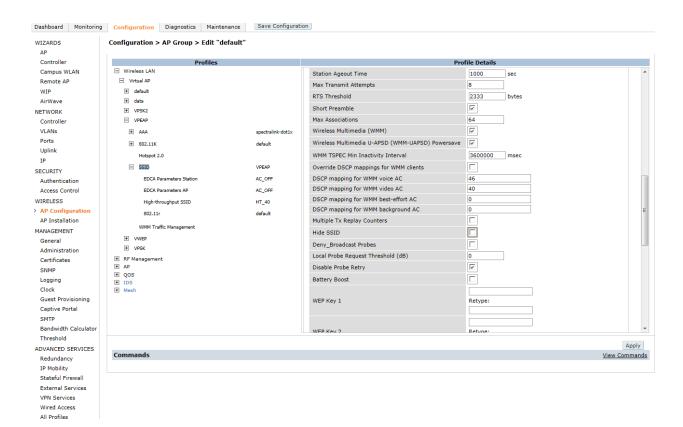
Creating a SSID-profile

- 1 Click the newly created virtual-ap in the left-hand Virtual AP list.
- 2 Click SSID profile.
 - On the right pane, select NEW and enter an SSID-profile name (Ex., spectralink).
 - **b** Enter the desired SSID-name.
 - c When Spectralink phones are configured for None (not recommended, but useful for provisioning), under **Network Authentication**, select **None**, and under **Encryption**, select **Open**.
 - d When Spectralink phones are configured for WEP, under Network Authentication, select None, and under Encryption, select WEP. For the 40 Bits key on the Spectralink phone, use the 64-bit key Aruba setting, entering 10 hex digits. For the 104-bit key on the Spectralink phone, use the 128-bit key Aruba setting, entering 26 hex digits.
 - **e** WPA-PSK is no longer available through the Web GUI. It must be entered with the following cli commands:

```
(Aruba651) #configure terminal wlan ssid-profile view
(Aruba651) (SSID Profile "view") #opmode wpa-psk-tkip
(Aruba651) (SSID Profile "view") #wpa-passphrase <"passphrase">
```

- f When Spectralink phones are configured for WPA2-PSK under Network Authentication, select WPA2-PSK and Open under Encryption. Enter a preshared key in either Hex or as a passphrase.
- g When Spectralink phones are configured for WPA2-Enterprise, under Network Authentication select WPA2 and AES under Encryption.
- h Click Apply
- 3 Click the **Advanced** tab on the right pane.
 - **a** Make the following changes
 - b DTIM Interval 2
 - c 802.11g transmit rates check 5, 6, 9, 11, 12, 18, 24, 36, 48, 54.
 - d 802.11g basic rates check 5, 11
 - e 802.11a transmit rates check, 6, 9, 12, 18, 24, 36, 48, 54.
 - f 802.11a basic rates check 6, 12, 24
 - g Check Wireless Multimedia (WMM).
 - h Check Wireless Multimedia U-APSD (WMM-UAPSD) Powersave
 - i Set Max Transmit Attempts to 8.
 - j Set DSCP mapping for WMM voice AC to 46 to match Spectralink phone setting
 - **k** Set **DSCP mapping for WMM video AC** to **40** to match Spectralink phone setting
 - I Set WMM TSPEC inactivity interval to 3600000 msec.
 - m Set DSCP mapping for WMM best-effort AC to 0.
 - **n** Set DSCP mapping for background AC to **0**.
 - o Ensure that Override DSCP mappings for WMM clients is NOT checked.
 - **p** Ensure that **Maximum Transmit Failures** is set to 0 to disable deauthentication of the handsets when acks are not received.
 - **q** Ensure that **Enable OKC** is checked, if the option is given in the controller software version in use.
- 4 Click **Apply** and **Save Configuration**.



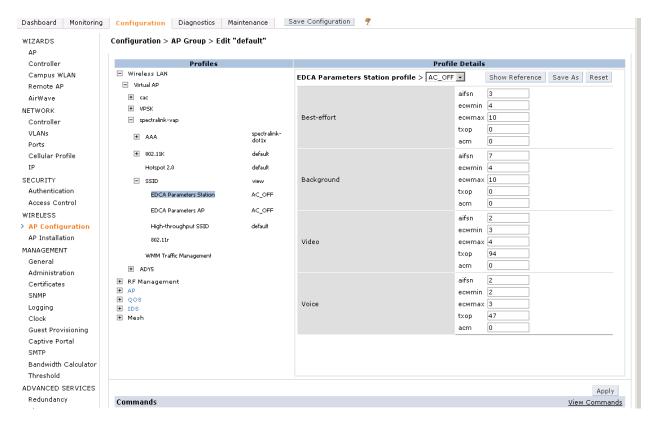


- 5 Click **EDCA Parameters AP profile** and select the profile for the Spectralink phones from the dropdown.
- 6 Change **ACM field** under the **Video and Voice AC** to **1** *only if 87-Series handsets are not present in the network.*

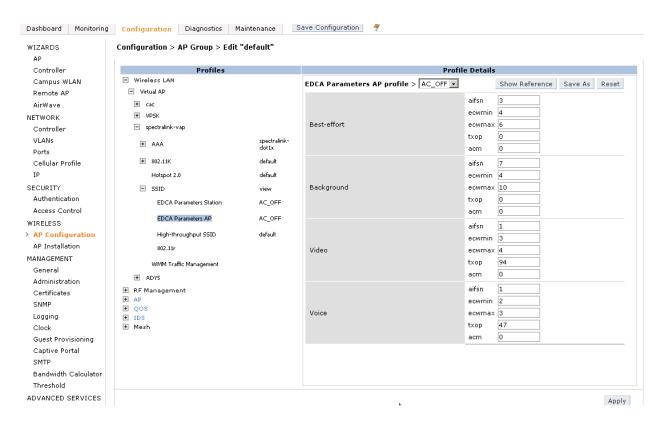


Admin Tip: 87-Series, WMM-AC Incompatible

Spectralink 87-Series handsets have not yet implemented TSPEC control. They will not operate properly in a network with WMM-AC turned on.

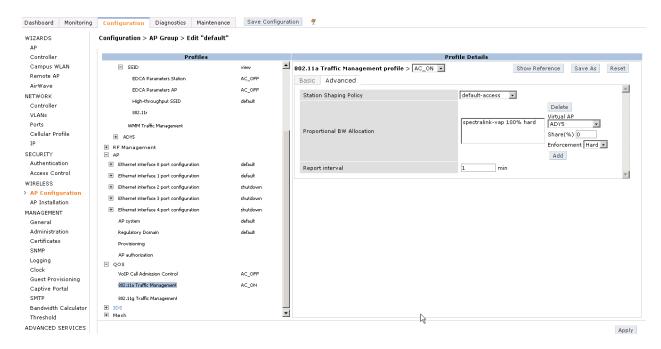


- 7 Click **EDCA Parameters Station** profile and select the profile for the Spectralink phones from the dropdown (Ex. Default If it is not desired to use the default EDCA Parameters profile, a new profile can be created, as shown in the example.)
 - a Change **ACM** field under **Video** and **Voice AC** to **1** only if 87-Series handsets are not present in the network.
- 8 Click Apply and Save Configuration.



Creating a Traffic Management Profile

- 1 Click AP Configuration.
- 2 Click QoS.
- 3 Click 802.11a Traffic Management profile.
 - a On the right pane in the dropdown list **802.11a Traffic Management profile**, select **NEW** and enter a CaC profile name (Ex., AC ON).
 - **b** On the dropdown list under **Virtual AP**, select the virtual AP profile created above (in this example, spectralink-vap).
 - c Enter **100%** in the **Share**(%) box and click **Add** to allocate all of the tracked bandwidth to the voice virtual AP.
 - d Set the Enforcement to Hard.
 - e Change the Report interval to 1 min.
 - f Click Apply and Save Configuration.
- 4 Click **802.11q Traffic Management profile** in the left hand side of the pane.
 - a Select AC_ON (the profile created above) from the dropdown list 802.11g Traffic Management profile.
 - **b** Click **Apply** and **Save Configuration**.



Creating a VoIP CAC Profile

In the VoIP Call Admission Control Profile screen below, use the bandwidth from the table below that corresponds to the codec the phones on the network will be using. As described in *Spectralink 84-Series Wireless Telephone Administration Guide*, the 84-Series handsets support the codecs shown in the table below. If the configuration is not changed from the default described in the reference, the codec used will be the one shown first in the table that is supported by the other side of the call. The 84-Series handsets can be configured to add the optional codecs shown in the table. This feature is used when communicating with desksets with high definition audio.

The 8020/8030 phones support G.711µ-law, G.711a-law and G.729 codecs but always ask for the largest bandwidth allocation, so only one entry is needed per radio band.

Choose the bandwidth from the table below that is the smallest number needed to support the type of phones or codecs expected so that the number of calls will be limited to what the AP can support.

8000 Series Phones

Codec	Radio	Bandwidth
All	5.0 GHz	1500
All	2.4 GHz	1100

84-Series handsets Default Codecs (in priority order)

Codec	Radio	Bandwidth
G.722	5.0 GHz	3200
G.722	2.4 GHz	2000
G.722.1 (32 kbps)	5.0 GHz	2000
G.722.1 (32 kbps)	2.4 GHz	1600
G.711Mu-law	5.0 GHz	3200
G.711Mu-law	2.4 GHz	2400
G.711A-law	5.0 GHz	3200
G.711A-law	2.4 GHz	2400
G.729AB	5.0 GHz	1200
G.729AB	2.4 GHz	1000

84-Series handsets Configurable Codecs

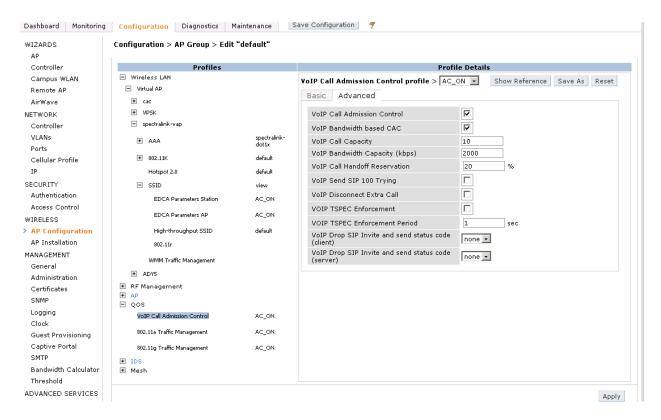
Codec	Radio	Bandwidth
G.722.1 (16 kbps)	5.0 GHz	1400
G.722.1 (16 kbps)	2.4 GHz	1000
G.722.1 (24 kbps)	5.0 GHz	1800
G.722.1 (24 kbps)	2.4 GHz	1400
L16.8 (128 kbps)	5.0 GHz	6000
L16.8 (128 kbps)	2.4 GHz	4700
L16.16 (256 kbps)	5.0 GHz	5800
L16.16 (256 kbps)	2.4 GHz	4400

1 Note: this command disables deep packet inspection for SIP and must be used from the cli for proper WMM Access Control (TSPEC) operation. No GUI equivalent is currently available:

(Aruba651)# configure terminal

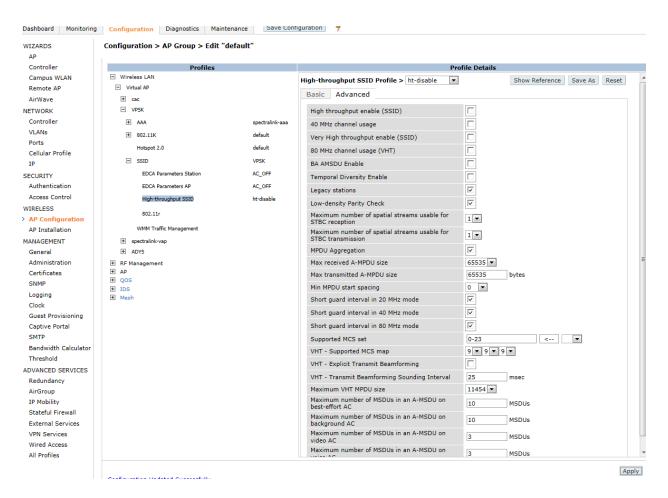
(Aruba651)# voice alg-based-cac disable

- 2 Click AP Configuration.
- 3 Click QoS.
- 4 On the right pane, select **NEW** and enter a Cac profile name (Ex., 8400_g).
- 5 Click Apply.
- 6 Click the newly created profile name
 - a Click VolP Call Admission Control Profile.
 - b Check VoIP Call Admission Control, Enable only WMM-AC CAC, and VoIP Bandwidth based CAC.
 - **c** Enter the bandwidth from the table in the **VoIP Bandwidth Capacity (kbps)** as described above.
 - d Uncheck VOIP TSPEC Enforcement, VoIP Send SIP 100 Trying, and VoIP Disconnect Extra Call.
 - e Select none from the VoIP Drop SIP... dropdown lists.
 - f Click Apply and Save Configuration.



Creating a High-Throughput SSID profile for an 802.11n-disabled network

- 1 Click High-Throughput SSID Profile.
- 2 Drop down on the right-pane and select **NEW**. Provide name (Ex., ht-disabled).
- 3 Modify the following
 - a Uncheck High-Throughput enable.
- 4 Click Apply.
- 5 Click Save Configuration.



Creating a High-Throughput SSID profile for an 802.11n-enabled network

- 1 Click High-Throughput SSID Profile.
- 2 On the right pane, click on the **Advanced** tab.
- 3 Drop down on the right-pane and select **NEW**. Provide name (Ex., ht-enable-80).
- 4 Modify the following
 - a Check High-Throughput enable.
 - **b** Check **40 MHz channel usage** or uncheck for 20 MHz usage.
 - c Check Very High throughput enable (SSID) and 80 MHz channel usage (VHT) if available or uncheck not to use 80 MHz. Note: the AP must be power cycled for the 80 MHz setting to take effect.



Admin Tip: Paired channel recommendation

40 MHz (paired) channels are not recommended by Aruba on the 2.4 GHz radio band.

- d Ensure that **Temporal Diversity Enable** is unchecked.
- e Uncheck MPDU Aggregation.



Admin Tip: Disable A-MPDU on handset SSIDs

The Spectralink handsets do not implement A-MPDU aggregation. They cause extra traffic by declining Block ACK requests. It eliminates extra traffic to disable A-MPDU traffic on SSIDs used for handset traffic.

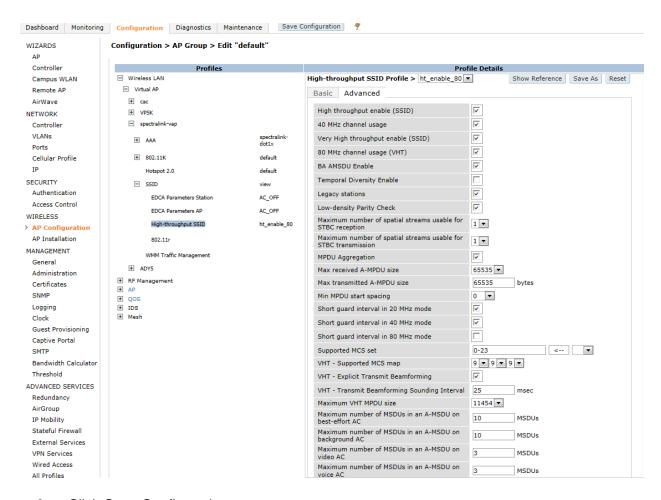
- **f** Check Legacy Stations. Note: this is not necessary if there are no non-11n devices in the network. This must be checked if 8020/8030 phones are present.
- **g** Check Short guard interval in 20 MHz mode.
- **h** Check Short guard interval in 40 MHz mode.
- i For 12x and 13x AP's, set the Maximum number of MSDUs in an A-MSDU on best-effort AC and the Maximum number of MSDU's in an A-MSDU on background AC both to 10. For 11n AP's with model numbers smaller than 12x, set these values to 3.
- j Set the Maximum number of MSDUs in an A-MSDU on video AC and Maximum number of MSDUs in an A-MSDU on voice AC both to 3.



Admin Tip: A-MSDU Aggregation Settings

The AP-125 and AP-135 and newer AP's can process 10 packets per background and best effort aggregation. Older 11n AP's have better performance with a setting of 3 packets per background and best effort aggregation. Voice and video should remain with 3 packets per aggregation to avoid audible/visible latency issues.

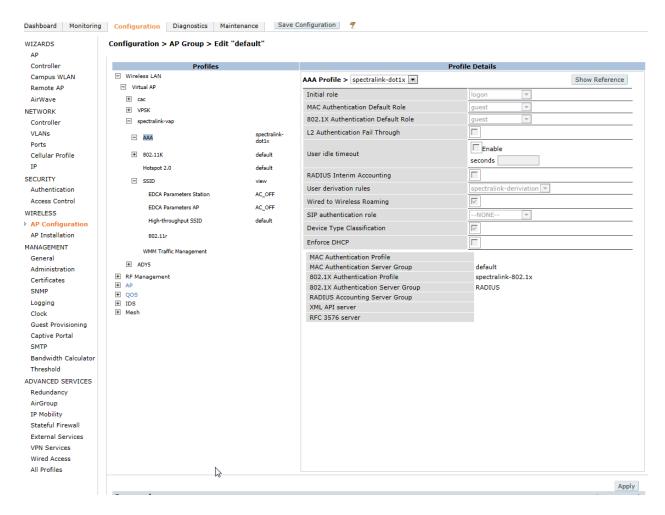
5 Click Apply.



6 Click Save Configuration.

Assigning an AAA-profile

- 1 Click AAA Profile on the middle pane and select the AAA profile created for the voice devices (spectralink-aaa for non-enterprise security or spectralink-dot1x for enterprise security).
- 2 Click Apply and Save Configuration.



Assigning a 5 GHz Radio-profile

- 1 Click RF Management under the Virtual AP.
- 2 Click 802.11a radio-profile.
- 3 Click the Advanced tab.
 - a Click Radio enable to turn the 802.11a radio on.
 - **b** In the default profile on the right-pane, enter a 5 GHz channel.
 - **c** Clear or set the High throughput enable (radio) according to whether the radio is 802.11n-enabled mode or not.
 - **d** Choose a **Transmit EIRP** chosen to support the site survey plan and the maximum mandatory data rate as described immediately below.



Admin Tip: Transmit Power

For setting up the **Transmit Power**, please consult your facility's RF site survey, designed for voice traffic, to determine if you have sufficient coverage to support all data rates. Spectralink Wireless Telephones require the following minimum dBm reading to support the corresponding **Mandatory** data rate setting in the access point.

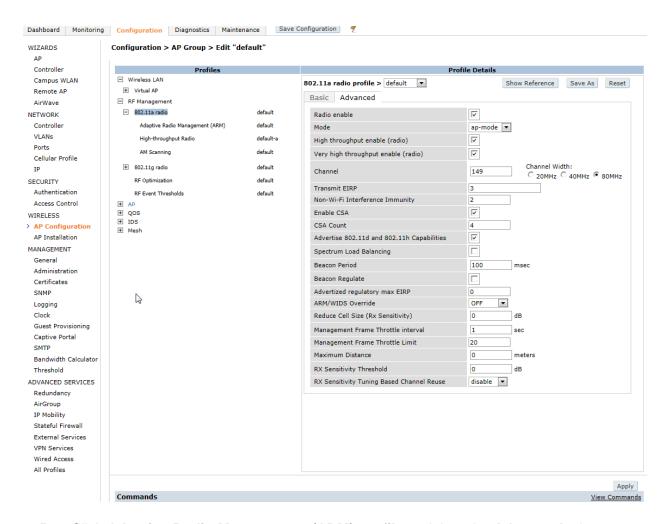
802.11 Radio Standard	Minimum Available Signal Strength (RSSI)	Maximum "Mandatory" Data Rate
802.11a	-60 dBm	6 Mb/s
	-45 dBm	54 Mb/s



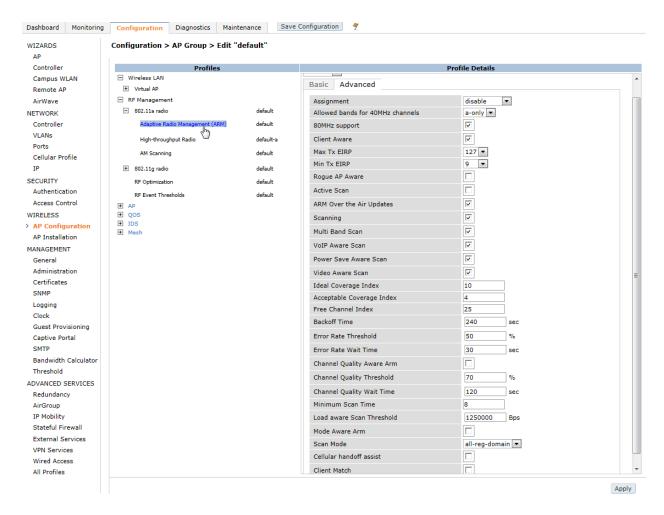
Web Info: RF Deployment reference

For additional details on RF deployment please see the *Deploying Enterprise-Grade Wi-Fi Telephony* White Paper.

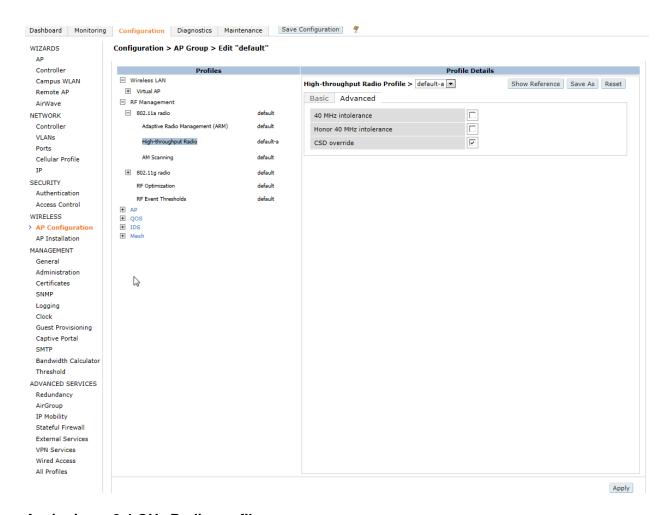
- **e** If DFS channels are to be used (channels shared with radar applications)
 - a. Click Advertise 802.11d and 802.11h Capabilities
 - b. Click Enable CSA.
 - c. Set CSA Count to 4.
- f Ensure that **Spectrum Load Balancing** is unchecked.
- **g** Ensure that **Advertised regulatory max EIRP** is 0.
- 4 Click Apply.



- 5 Click Adaptive Radio Management (ARM) profile and then the Advanced tab.
- 6 Enter the settings as follows
 - a Ensure that **Assignment** is set to **disable** or **maintain**.
 - **b** Set Allowed bands for 40MHz channels to a-only.
 - c Check Client Aware.
 - d Ensure that Active Scan is not checked.
 - e Ensure that ARM Over the Air Updates, Scanning, Multi Band Scan, VoIP
 Aware Scan, Power Save Aware Scan, and Video Aware Scan are checked.
 - f Ensure that Client Match NOT checked.
- 7 Click Apply and Save Configuration.



- 8 Click High-Throughput Radio profile (default-a).
 - a Ensure that CSD override is checked.
 - b Click Apply and Save Configuration.



Assigning a 2.4 GHz Radio-profile

- 1 Click 802.11g radio-profile.
- 2 Click the Advanced tab.
 - a Click Radio enable to turn the 802.11g radio on.
 - **b** In the default profile on the right-pane, enter a 2.4 GHz channel.
 - **c** Clear or set the High throughput enable (radio) according to whether the radio is 802.11n-enabled mode or not. Use only a 20 MHz width.
 - **d** Choose a Transmit EIRP chosen to support the site survey plan and the maximum mandatory data rate as described immediately below.



Admin Tip: Transmit Power

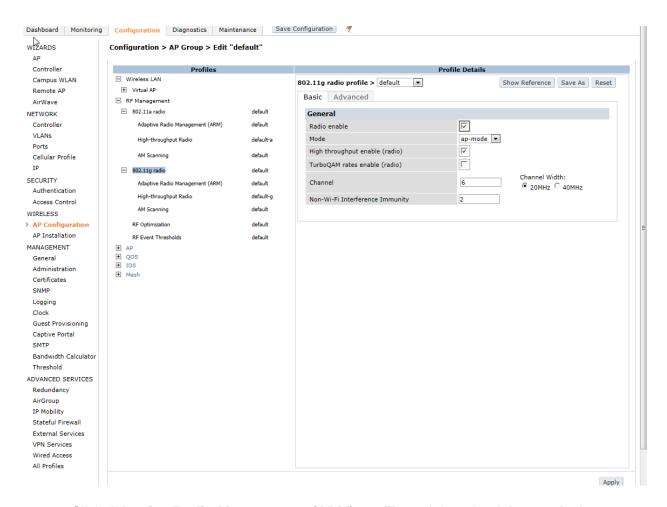
For setting up the **Transmit Power**, please consult your facility's RF site survey, designed for voice traffic, to determine if you have sufficient coverage to support all data rates. Spectralink Wireless Telephones require the following minimum dBm reading to support the corresponding **Mandatory** data rate setting in the access point.

802.11 Radio Standard	Minimum Available Signal Strength (RSSI)	Maximum "Mandatory" Data Rate
802.11b	-65 dBm	11 Mb/s
802.11g	-67 dBm	6 Mb/s
802.11g	-47 dBm	54 Mb/s

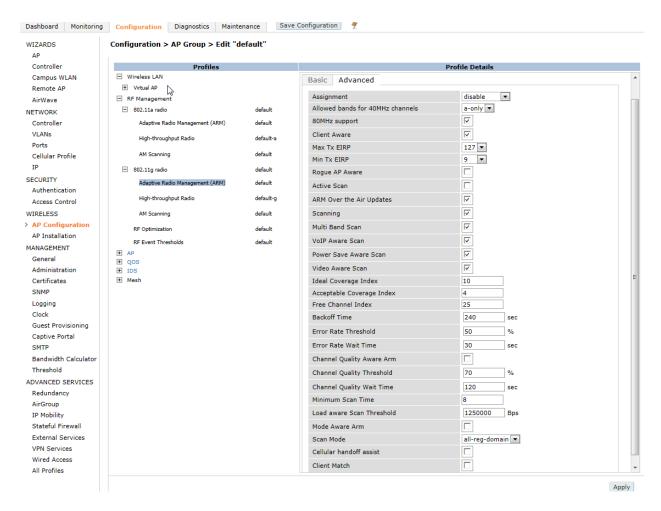


Web Info: RF Deployment reference

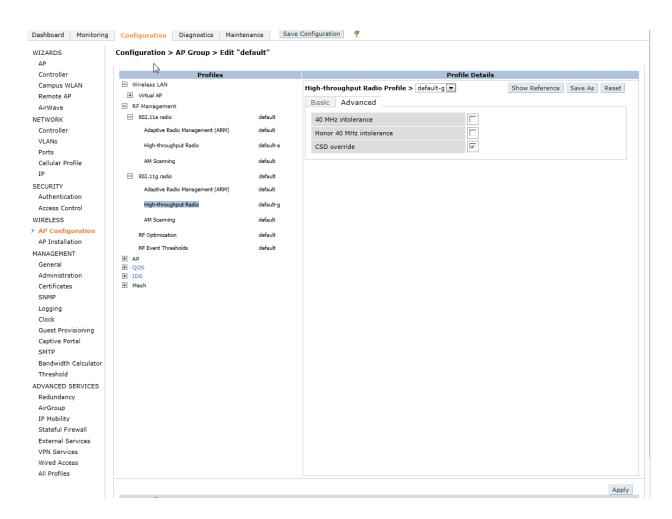
For additional details on RF deployment please see the *Deploying Enterprise-Grade Wi-Fi Telephony* White Paper.



- 3 Click Adaptive Radio Management (ARM) profile and then the Advanced tab.
- 4 Enter the settings as follows
 - a Ensure that Assignment is set to disable or maintain.
 - **b** Set Allowed bands for 40MHz channels to a-only.
 - c Check Client Aware.
 - d Ensure that Active Scan is not checked.
 - e Ensure that ARM Over the Air Updates, Scanning, Multi Band Scan, VoIP Aware Scan, Power Save Aware Scan, and Video Aware Scan are checked.
 - f Ensure that Client Match is NOT checked.



- 5 Click High-Throughput Radio profile (default-g) and then the Advanced tab.
 - a Check CSD override.
 - b Click Apply.
- 6 Click Save Configuration.



At this point, the Mobility Controller is ready to provide Spectralink voice services.

Section 2: Configuration for SVP Operation with Spectralink 8020/8030 Handsets

Introduction

Spectralink 8020/8030 handsets can be configured for SVP QoS from the WLAN Settings menu using the Custom selection. Spectralink 84-Series and 87-Series handsets do not support SVP.

Command, Comment, and Screen Text Key

In the sections below you will find commands, comments, prompts, system responses, or **other** screen-displayed information involved in the configuration process. This key explains the text styles and symbols used to denote them.

Text Style	Denotes:
xxxxxxx	Typed command
<xxxxxxxx></xxxxxxxx>	Encryption key, domain name or other information specific to your system that needs to be entered
(xxxxxxx)	Comment about a command or set of commands
xxxxxxx	Prompt, system response or other displayed information

Connecting to the Mobility Controller

Via console

Using a standard RS-232 cable, connect the Aruba mobility controller to the serial port of a terminal or PC.

Run a terminal emulation program (such as HyperTerminal™) or use a VT-100 terminal with the following configuration:

Bits per second:	9600
Data bits:	8
Parity:	None
Stop bits:	1
Flow control:	None

Use this mode of connection during the initialization phase of the controller to configure login credentials.

- 1 Press **Enter** to display the Aruba mobility controller login screen.
- 2 Enter the default login: **admin** and the default password: **admin**. These are case sensitive.
- 3 Enter **enable** and the default password: **enable** to get into the command mode.

Via the CLI

By default, only SSH (Secure Shell) access to the switch (mobility controller) is permitted.

1 From a management system that has network connectivity to the switch, connect to the switch using SSH

ssh admin@<switch IP address>

2 Enter the admin password at the password prompt.

Type enable at the > prompt to enter the enable mode.

3 Type the enable password when prompted for a password.

Via the Web interface (WebUI)

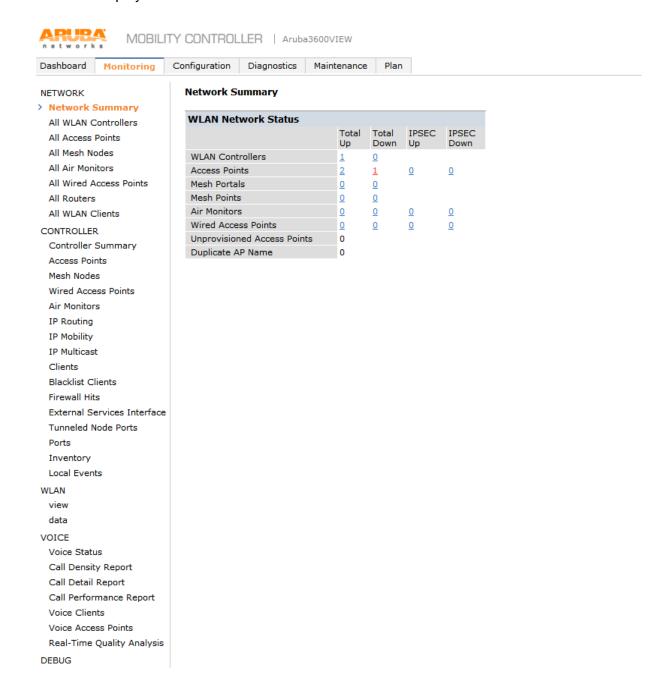
Once the connectivity to the switch is verified, open a Web browser and enter the switch's IP address in the navigator bar.

The switch can be accessed using http at http://<switch IP Address>

or https at

https://<switch IP Address>:4343.

The user is prompted with the username and password configured (in the example above, the username/password configured is **admin/admin**). On successful login the following **Monitoring** screen is displayed:



Initializing the Controller

When powered up, the controller will present the following screen on the serial console. Please fill in basic network details when prompted.

```
<<<< Welcome to Aruba Networks - Aruba A3600 >>>>>
Performing CompactFlash fast test... Checking for file system...
Passed.
Reboot Cause: User reboot.
Restoring the database...done.
Generating SSH Keys.....done.
Reading configuration from factory-default.cfg
******* welcome to the Aruba651 setup dialog ***********
This dialog will help you to set the basic configuration for the switch.
These settings, except for the Country Code, can later be changed from the
Command Line Interface or Graphical User Interface.
Commands: <Enter> Submit input or use [default value], <ctrl-I> Help
<ctrl-B> Back, <ctrl-F> Forward, <ctrl-A> Line begin, <ctrl-E> Line end
<ctrl-D> Delete, <BackSpace> Delete back, <ctrl-K> Delete to end of line
<ctrl-P> Previous question <ctrl-X> Restart beginning
Enter System name [Aruba651]
Enter VLAN 1 interface IP address [172.16.0.254]: <Controller IP>
Enter VLAN 1 interface subnet mask [255.255.255.0]: <Subnet Mask>
Enter IP Default gateway [none]: <Default GW IP address>
Enter Switch Role, (master|local) [master]
This controller is restricted to Country code US for United States, please
confirm (yes|no)?: yes
Enter Time Zone [PST-8:0]
Enter Time in GMT [15:39:55]
Enter Date (MM/DD/YYYY) [4/21/2009]
Enter Password for admin login (up to 32 chars): *****
Re-type Password for admin login: *****
Enter Password for enable mode (up to 15 chars): *****
```

Re-type Password for enable mode: *****

Do you wish to shutdown all the ports (yes|no)? [no]: no

Current choices are

System name: Aruba651

VLAN 1 interface IP address: <IP Address> VLAN 1 interface subnet mask: <Subnet Mask>

IP Default gateway: <Default Gateway>

Switch Role: master Time Zone: PST-8:0 Ports shutdown: no

If you accept the changes the switch will restart!

Type <ctrl-P> to go back and change answer for any question

Do you wish to accept the changes (yes|no): yes

Creating configuration... Done.

System will now restart!

Licensing the Controller

In order to avail of the stateful firewall features on the Aruba WLAN for identification of prioritization of Spectralink voice traffic, it is essential to have the Policy Enforcement Firewall Module and the Voice Services Module. Please contact your local Aruba representative. License Management can be easily done on the License Wizard of the WebUI.

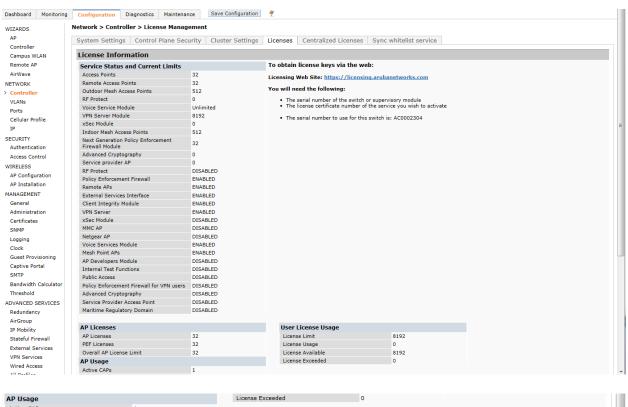
You will need

- The Serial Number of the Mobility Controller.
- The License Certificate Number of the service to be activated (Please contact your local Aruba team).

Obtain the license Key from: https://licensing.arubanetworks.com

On the WebUI

- 1 Click the **Configuration** tab.
- 2 On the left pane, click Licenses.
- 3 Click Add by Add New License Key (scroll down to see option).
- 4 Enter the license Key in the space provided and click **OK**.
- **5** Repeat 3 and 4 for all the licenses desired.
- 6 Click Save Configuration.
- 7 Verify that the licenses show up on the table in the same screen.
- **8** Centralized Licensing and a license server may also be used. See the Aruba User's Guide for details.





Logical and Physical Interfaces

This section defines the Layer-2/3 framework that connects the Spectralink phones with the assigned Spectralink Gateway and SVP server through WLAN Mobility Controller (MC) and the Access Points. The requirement is that the phones and Spectralink infrastructure be connected over Layer-2 and have the L2 subnet span across L3 switching/routing fabric.

The steps involved are

- 1 Define a VLAN for voice on the WLAN.
- 2 Define the IP parameters for the VLAN.
- 3 Define the DHCP server for the phones to get their IP addresses.
- **4** Define the physical port assignment on the MC. Most deployments have the MC uplinked to a Layer-3 switch which performs routing functions.

These parameters can be easily defined using the Controller Wizard on the WebUI.

Using CLI

IP Interfaces, VLAN configuration

```
(Aruba651) #configure terminal

(Aruba651) (config) #vlan <vlan ID>
(Aruba651) (config) #interface <vlan ID>
(Aruba651) (config-subif)#ip address <VLAN interface IP> <subnet mask>
(Aruba651) (config-subif)#ip helper-address <DHCP server / helper for the VLAN>
(Aruba651) (config-subif)#write m
(Aruba651) (config-subif)#end
```

Physical Port Assignment

The uplink is configured as follows

```
(Aruba651) (config) #interface gigabitethernet <slot/port>
(Aruba651) (config-if) #trusted
(Aruba651) (config-if) #no shutdown
(Aruba651) (config-if) #switchport mode trunk
(Aruba651) (config-if) #switchport trunk allowed vlan <VLAN IDs>
(Aruba651) (config-if) #write memory
```

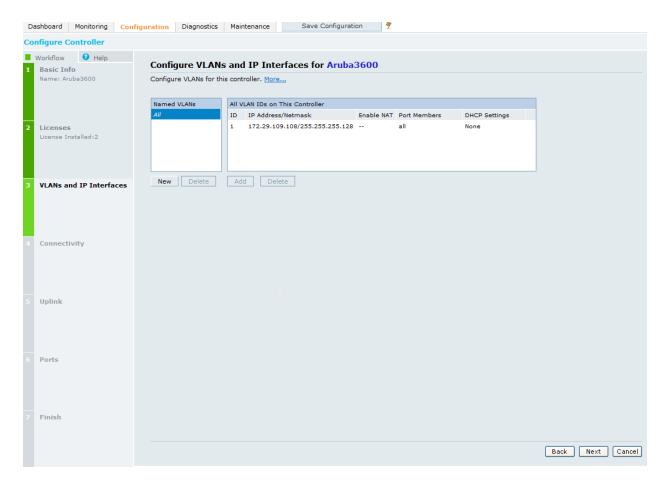
On the WebUI

1 Click the **Configuration** tab.

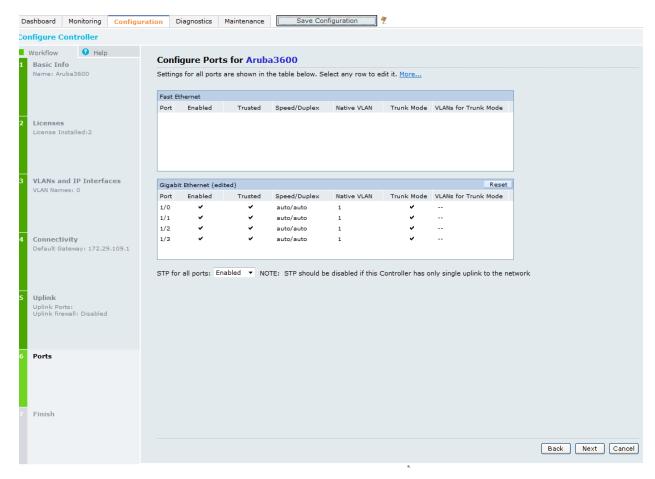
- 2 On the left pane, click Controller under WIZARDS.
- The **Basic Info** and **Licenses** fields should be auto-filled from the Initialization steps. Click **Next** on both to arrive at the **VLANs** and **IP Interfaces** page.
- **4** Highlight the default VLAN line and click on it. (Other VLAN's may be entered here: see Aruba documentation for details.)
- 5 Enter details for the VLAN on which the phones are desired VLAN ID, VLAN-Name.
 - a Click the drop-down to enter an IP address for the VLAN interface on the controller and the subnet mask. (Please bear in mind that L2 connectivity is required for the phones to reach the voice server and gateway).
 - **b** Click to choose the ports assigned to the VLAN (default is all available ports).
 - c Specify details on how the phones are expected to get their IP addresses. This drop-down offers the option of static IP assignment (None), DHCP using the inbuilt DHCP server (Act as server) and DHCP using an external DHCP server (Relay to external).



6 Click Save Configuration



- 7 Click Next to proceed to Connectivity assignment.
 - **a** Enter the IP address for the Default Gateway or pick Dynamic if the default gateway will be provided by DHCP, DNS, or router infrastructure.
 - **b** Click **Next** to proceed to physical port assignment.
- 8 On **Ports**, enter the following
 - **a** By default, all ports are on VLAN 1. To change port configuration, click the corresponding row.
 - **b** If the controller has a single uplink to the wired network, check the Trunk Mode box for the port and include the VLANs to be trunked on that port.
 - **c** If the controller has only one uplink, STP should be disabled.



9 Click **Next** twice, then click finish to save the changes to the configuration.

Creating Firewall Roles and Policies

The Aruba MC has an application-aware stateful firewall that can assign prioritization to Spectralink voice traffic once it knows that a certain wireless client is a Spectralink handset. This is accomplished by the following steps:

- 1 Create a user role that the phones should be assigned to.
- **2** Create the syslog policy.
- 3 Assign firewall policies to the role
- 4 Create a user-derivation rule that dictates how a client should be identified as a Spectralink voice phone. In this case it is easiest to classify based on the leading octets of the MAC OUI (00:90:7a).
- **5** Finally, create an AAA-profile that ties the user-derivation rule with the appropriate firewall rules.

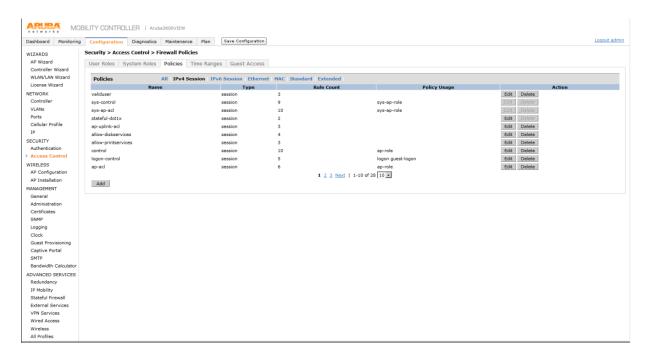
Creating a Syslog Policy

On CLI

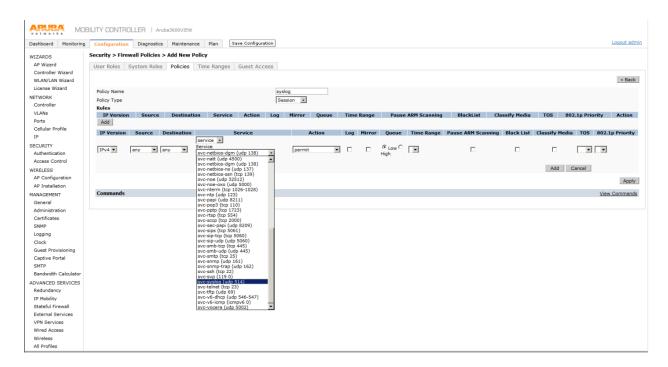
```
(Aruba651) (config) #ip access-list session syslog
(Aruba651) (config-sess-syslog) #any any svc-syslog permit
```

On WebUI

- 1 Click the Configuration tab.
- 2 Click Access Control.
- 3 Click Policies.
- 4 Click Add.



5 Set the Policy name to **syslog**, the policy type to **Session**, the service to **service**, the service name to **svc-syslog** (**udp-514**), and the action to **permit**.



6 Click Add, then Apply.

Creating User-Role and Assigning Firewall Rules to the Role

On CLI

```
(Aruba651) (config) #user-role spectralink

(Aruba651) (config-role) #access-list session svp-acl position 1

(Aruba651) (config-role) #access-list session sip-acl position 2

(Aruba651) (config-role) #access-list session tftp-acl position 3

(Aruba651) (config-role) #access-list session icmp-acl position 4

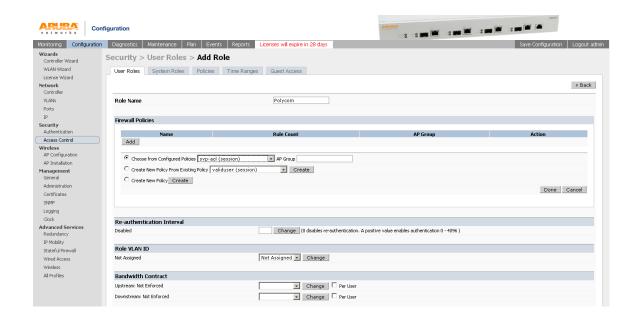
(Aruba651) (config-role) #access-list session dhcp-acl position 5

(Aruba651) (config-role) #access-list session syslog position 6

(Aruba651) (config-role) #access-list session dns-acl position 6
```

On WebUI

- 1 Click the **Configuration** tab.
- 2 Click Access Control.
- 3 Click Add
- **4** Assign a Role-name for the phones (Ex. spectralink).
- 5 Under Firewall Policies, click Add.
- 6 Click **Choose** from configured policies radio-button.
- 7 From the drop-down list, choose **svp-acl sip-acl**, **tftp-acl**, **icmp-acl**, **dhcp-acl**, **dns-acl**, and **syslog** policies to the list, clicking **Done** after each selection and repeating from step 5.
- 8 Click **Apply** at the bottom of the page.
- 9 Click Save Configuration.



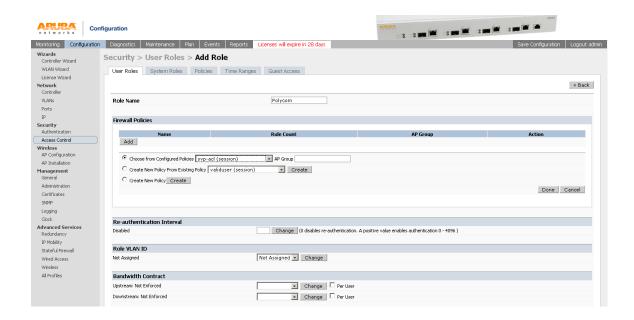
Creating a User-Role Derivation Rule

On CLI

```
(Aruba651) (config) # aaa derivation-rules user spectralink-derivation
(Aruba651) (user-rule) #set role condition macaddr starts-with 00:90:7a
set-value spectralink
(Aruba651) (user-rule) # write memory
```

On WebUI

- 1 Click the **Configuration** tab.
- 2 Click Authentication.
- 3 Click User Rules and click Add.
- 4 Type a name for the user rules, such as spectralink-derivation.
- 5 Click Add.
- 6 Click the newly entered name in the tree in the left column.
- 7 Click Add.
 - a Fill the following parameters
 - b Set Type Role
 - c Rule Type MAC Address
 - d Condition starts with
 - e Value 00:90:7a
 - **f** Roles <select role created for phones> (spectralink in this example).
- 8 Click Add and then Apply.
- 9 Click Save Configuration.



Configuration Steps for None, WEP, WPA-PSK or WPA2-PSK Security

Creating an Authentication Profile for controller-based authentication

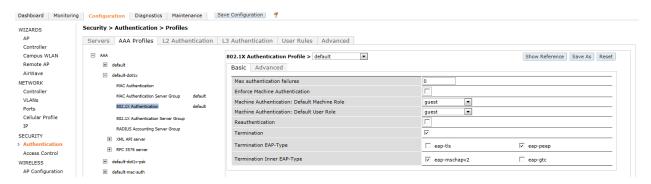
On CLI

```
(Aruba651) (config) # aaa authentication dot1x default
(Aruba651) (802.1X Authentication Profile "default") #termination enable
(Aruba651) (802.1X Authentication Profile "default") #termination eap-type
eap-peap
(Aruba651) (802.1X Authentication Profile "default") #termination inner-
eap-type eap-mschapv2
(Aruba651) (802.1X Authentication Profile "default") #exit
(Aruba651) (config) aaa authentication dot1x "spectralink-psk"
(Aruba651) (802.1X Authentication Profile "spectralink-psk") #machine-
authentication machine-default-role spectralink
(Aruba651) (802.1X Authentication Profile "spectralink-aaa")
authentication user-default-role spectralink
(Aruba651) (802.1X Authentication Profile "spectralink-aaa") #timer
idrequest period 65535
(Aruba651) (802.1X Authentication Profile "spectralink-aaa")
#exit
(Aruba651) #configure terminal aaa profile spectralink-aaa
(Aruba651) (AAA Profile "spectralink-aaa") #initial-role authenticated
(Aruba651) (AAA Profile "spectralink-aaa") #authentication-dot1x
spectralink-psk
(Aruba651) (AAA Profile "spectralink-aaa") #user-derivation-rules
spectralink-derivation
```

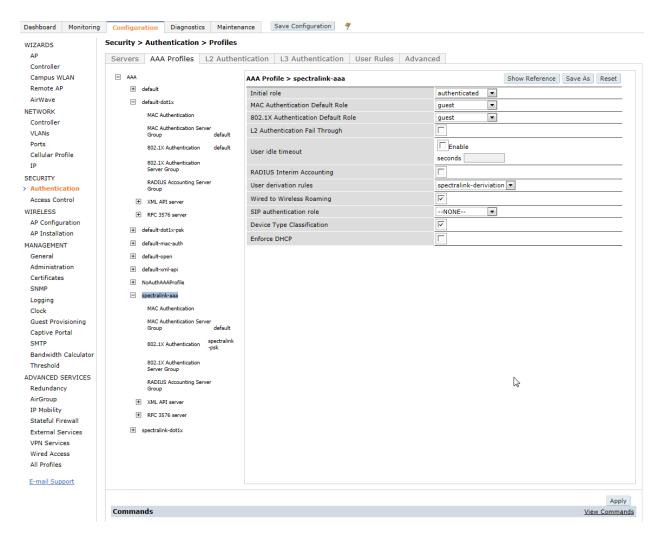
On WebUI

- 1 Navigate to Configuration and Authentication.
- 2 Click the **L2-Authentication** tab.
- 3 Click **802.1X Authentication Profile** in the middle-pane to expand the tree and click **default**.
 - a On the right pane, check **Termination**.
 - **b** For **Termination EAP-Type**, click **eap-peap**.
 - c For Termination Inner EAP-Type, check eap-mschapv2.

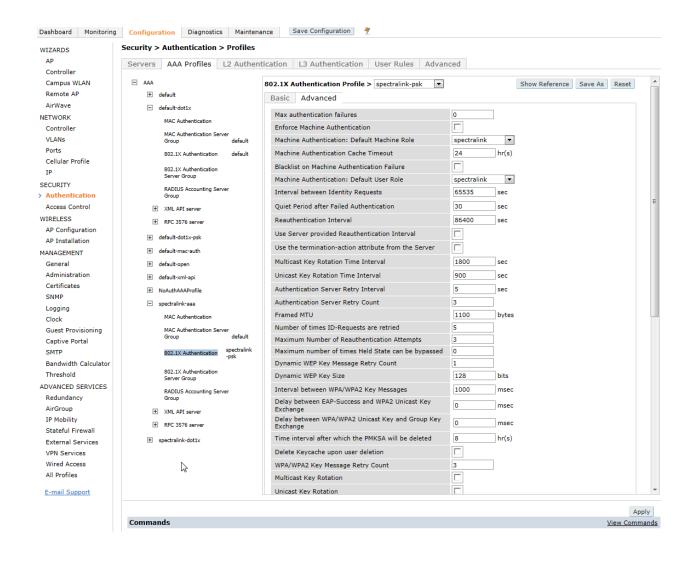
d Click Apply.



- 4 Click the AAA Profiles page and on the right-pane, click Add.
- 5 Assign a name to the AAA profile (Ex. spectralink-aaa) and click Add.
- 6 Click the newly created profile name.
- 7 Edit the AAA profile
 - **a** Drop-down the list against **User derivation rules** and select the rule created for the Spectralink phones.
 - b Click Apply.



- 8 Click on 802.1X Authentication underneath the spectralink-aaa profile entry.
 - a Click the Advanced tab.
 - **b** By **802.1X Authentication Profile**, click on **–NEW--**.
 - c Enter a name in the box by -NEW--, spectralink-psk.
 - **d** From the drop down list by **Machine Authentication: Default Machine Role,** select the role created earlier, **spectralink**.
 - **e** From the drop down list by **Machine Authentication: Default User Role,** select the role created earlier, **spectralink**.
 - **f** Set the Interval between Identity Requests to **65535**.
 - g Click Apply.
 - h Click Save Configuration.



Configuration Steps for WPA2-Enterprise Security

Defining an 802.1X authentication server

On CLI

```
(Aruba651) (config) #aaa authentication-server RADIUS <server-group name>
(Aruba651) (RADIUS Server "spectralink-dot1x") #host <server IP>
(Aruba651) (RADIUS Server "spectralink-dot1x") #key <RADIUS secret>
(Aruba651) (RADIUS Server "spectralink-dot1x") #write memory
```

On WebUI

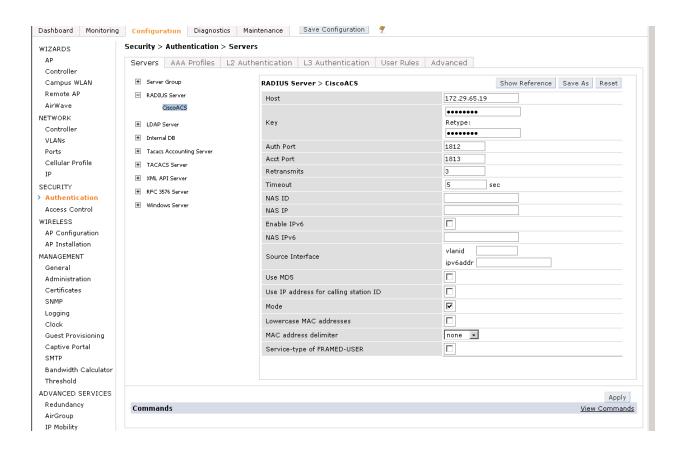
- 1 Navigate to Configuration and Authentication.
- 2 Click RADIUS Server, name server profile (Ex. Spectralink-dot1x) and click Add.
- 3 Click the newly created instance to configure.
- 4 Input the IP address of the external RADIUS server and the secret.



Settings: Define Aruba Controller on Radius with the same secret

The Aruba mobility controller should be defined as a dot1x client on the RADIUS server and configured with the same secret as in step 4 above.

5 Click Apply and Save Configuration.





Settings: Define OKC on the handset

Fast roaming must be set to **Opportunistic Key Caching** (OKC) on the handset when WPA2-Enterprise is in use. It is enabled by default on the controller.

Create a Server Group and Add the RADIUS Server

Using CLI

```
(Aruba651) #configure terminal
(Aruba651) (config) #aaa server-group < Server Name > (Ex.Spectralink)
(Aruba651) (Server Group "Spectralink") # auth-server "Spectralink-dot1x"
position 1
(Aruba651) (Config) #aaa profile "Spectralink-dot1x"
(Aruba651) (AAA Profile ""Spectralink-dot1x") #dot1x-server-group
"Spectralink"
```

Using WebUI

- 1 Navigate to Configuration and Authentication.
- 2 Click the Servers tab. Click the Server Group.
- 3 In the right pan click **Add** and create a new server group (Ex. Spectralink).
- 4 Click the newly created server group.
- 5 Click **New** under **Servers** tab.
- 6 Assign the required RADIUS server under Server Name, click Add Server and Apply button.

Creating an 802.1X Authentication Profile

Using CLI

(Aruba651) (config) #aaa authentication dot1x cprofile-name>

If termination is required

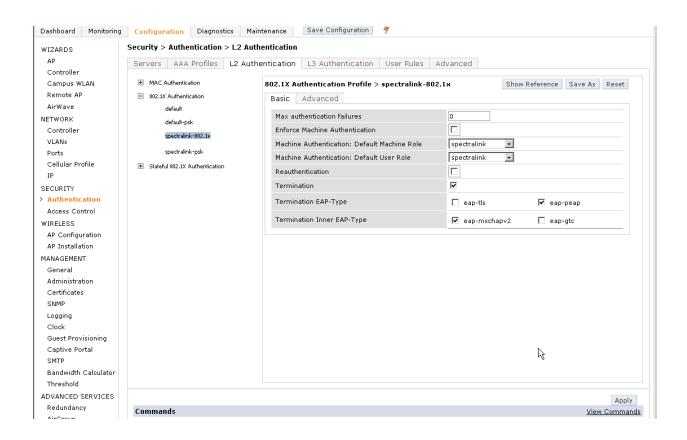
```
(Aruba651) (802.1X Authentication Profile "spectralink-dot1x") #termination enable

(Aruba651) (802.1X Authentication Profile "spectralink-dot1x") #termination eap-type eap-peap

(Aruba651) (802.1X Authentication Profile "spectralink-dot1x") #termination inner-eap-type eap-mschapv2
```

Using WebUI

- 1 Navigate to Configuration and Authentication.
- 2 Click the **L2 Authentication** tab.
- 3 Click **Add** and create a new profile (Ex. spectralink-dot1x).
- 4 Click 802.1X Authentication tab.
- 5 Click the newly created instance and enable termination. Specify the **EAP type** to be **eap-peap** and the **Inner-EAP type** to be **eap-mschapv2**.
- 6 Click Apply and Save Configuration.

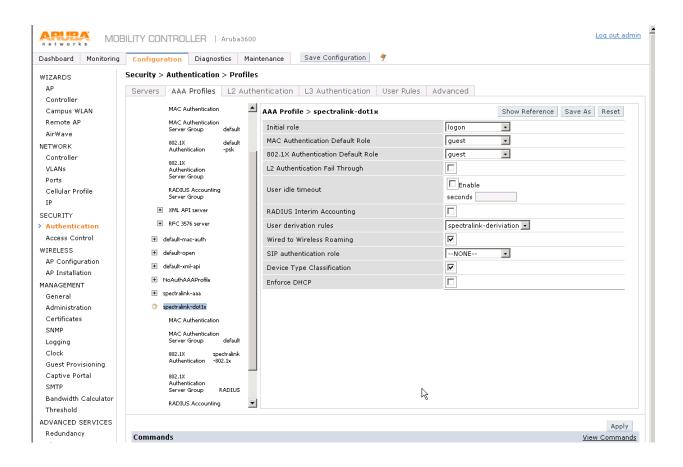


Creating an Authentication Profile

Using CLI

Using WebUl

- 1 Navigate to Configuration and Authentication.
- 2 Click the AAA Profiles tab.
- 3 Click **Add** and create a new profile (Ex. spectralink-dot1x).
- 4 Expand the newly created profile.
- 5 Change the **User derivation rules** (Ex. spectralink-derivation) to the user-role created for the phones.
- 6 Click 802.1X Authentication Profile and specify the newly created profile.
- 7 Click Apply and Save Configuration.



Wireless LAN Configuration

This section defines the wireless network parameters that are most aptly suited to the Spectralink phones.

It is required to have separate SSID for the Spectralink phones and other data clients. Also, certain parameters need to be modified to allow seamless interoperability of Spectralink phones in and off-call with Aruba's Adaptive Radio Management (ARM) mechanism. Aruba OS accomplishes this by creating independent profiles for the SSID definition, radio definition and ARM definitions before tying them together to an AP-group on which they would operate. This way, all APs configured to be part of the AP-group will have the same operational parameters. The steps in this procedure are below

- 1 Create an SSID profile each SSID profile is characterized by the ESSID and the authentication-encryption scheme.
- 2 Create a HT-SSID profile (with 802.11n features disabled) and assign the HT-SSID to the SSID profile.
- 3 Create a Virtual-AP profile that ties the SSID profile and authentication profile (created in the previous section) with a VLAN on the wired-side.
- 4 Create Radio-profiles for the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz radio. This would include ARM and HT-Radio profile settings. In this example, we modify the default radio profiles which are assigned to the Virtual-AP automatically.
- **5** Associate the Virtual-AP with an AP-group.

The WLAN configuration for 802.1X authentication is identical to that for PSK-based authentication except for the following 2 points

- In Creating a SSID-profile, op-mode on the SSID should be set to wpa2-aes.
- The AAA profile for the Virtual-AP should be set to the newly created dot1x profile (spectralink-dot1x).

On CLI

Creating a SSID-profile

```
(Aruba651) #configure terminal wlan ssid-profile view
For None (open network - no security) #opmode opensystem

For WEP
(Aruba651) (SSID Profile "view") #opmode static-wep
(Aruba651) (SSID Profile "view") #weptxkey <index 1-4>
(Aruba651) (SSID Profile "view") #wepkey<index> <"string of hex characters">
```

```
For WPA-PSK
(Aruba651) (SSID Profile "view") #opmode wpa-psk-tkip
(Aruba651) (SSID Profile "view") #wpa-passphrase <"passphrase">
For WPA2-PSK
(Aruba651) (SSID Profile "view") #opmode wpa2-aes-psk
(Aruba651) (SSID Profile "view") #wpa-passphrase <"passphrase">
For all
(Aruba651) (SSID Profile "view") #dtim-period 2
(Aruba651) (SSID Profile "view") #no wmm
(Aruba651) (SSID Profile "view") #no wmm-uapsd
(Aruba651) (SSID Profile "view") #strict-svp
(Aruba651) (SSID Profile "view") #essid view
(Aruba651) (SSID Profile "view") #a-tx-rates 6 9 12 18 24 36 48 54
(Aruba651) (SSID Profile "view") #q-basic-rates 5
(Aruba651) (SSID Profile "view") #q-tx-rates 5 6 11 12 18 24 36 48 54
(Aruba651) (SSID Profile "view") #max-tx-fail 0
```

Creating a Virtual-AP

```
(Aruba651) #configure terminal wlan virtual-ap spectralink-vap

(Aruba651) (Virtual AP Profile "spectralink-vap") #no broadcast-filter arp

(Aruba651) (Virtual AP Profile "spectralink-vap") #vlan 1
```

HT-SSID profile (disable 802.11n network)

```
(Aruba651) #configure terminal wlan ht-ssid-profile ht-disabled
(Aruba651) (High-throughput SSID profile "ht-disabled") #no high-
throughput-enable
(Aruba651) (High-throughput SSID profile "ht-disabled") #no 40MHz-enable
(Aruba651) (High-throughput SSID profile "ht-disabled") #no mpdu-agg
```

Assigning HT-SSID and EDCA profiles to the SSID-Profile

```
(Aruba651) #configure terminal wlan ssid-profile view
(Aruba651) (SSID Profile "view") #ht-ssid-profile <ht-disabled or ht-
enabled>
(Aruba651) (SSID Profile "view") #edca-parameters-profile station <AC_OFF
or AC_ON>
(Aruba651) (SSID Profile "view") #edca-parameters-profile ap <AC_OFF or
AC_ON>
```

Adding the aaa-profile and the ssid-profile to the virtual-ap profile

(Aruba651) (config) #wlan virtual-ap spectralink-vap
(Aruba651) (Virtual AP profile "spectralink-vap") #aaa-profile spectralink-aaa
(Aruba651) (Virtual AP profile "spectralink-vap") #ssid-profile spectralink-dot1x

Creating Radio profiles

In most cases, one can use the default Radio-profile, HT-Radio profile and ARM profile and modify them as required. If there are multiple AP-groups on the network that require different radio profiles, please refer to the ArubaOS User Guide to create and assign radio-profiles to AP-Groups.

5 GHz Radio settings

(Aruba651) (config) #rf dot11a-radio-profile default

Enable or disable 5 GHz radio

(Aruba651) (802.11a radio profile "default") #<no> radio-enable

Choose a channel

(Aruba651) (802.11a radio profile "default") #channel <desired channel>

Enable 80 MHz or not

(Aruba651) (802.11a radio profile "default") #<no> very-high-throughput enable

Note: the AP must be power cycled for the 80 MHz setting to take effect.

Enable 40 MHz or not

(Aruba651) (802.11a radio profile "default") #<no> high-throughput enable



Admin Tip: Transmit Power

For setting up the **Transmit Power**, please consult your facility's RF site survey, designed for voice traffic, to determine if you have sufficient coverage to support all data rates. Spectralink Wireless Telephones require the following minimum dBm reading to support the corresponding **Mandatory** data rate setting in the access point.

802.11 Radio Standard	Minimum Available Signal Strength (RSSI)	Maximum "Mandatory" Data Rate
802.11a	-60 dBm	6 Mb/s
	-45 dBm	54 Mb/s



Web Info: RF Deployment reference

For additional details on RF deployment please see the *Deploying Enterprise-Grade Wi-Fi Telephony* White Paper.

```
(Aruba651) (802.11a radio profile "default") #tx-power <transmit EIRP in .5
dBm increments)
(Aruba651) (802.11a radio profile "default") #no spectrum-load-balancing
(Aruba651) (802.11a radio profile "default") #cap-reg-eirp 0</pre>
```

If DFS channels (shared with radar) are used on 802.11a/n radio, the following commands to alter the default radio profile or other defined radio profile will be necessary

```
(Aruba651) (802.11a radio-profile "default") #csa
(Aruba651) (802.11a radio-profile "default") #csa-count 4
(Aruba651) (802.11a radio-profile "default") #dot11h
```

2.4 GHz Radio settings

(Aruba651) (config) #rf dot11g-radio-profile default

Enable or disable 2.4 GHz radio

(Aruba651) (802.11g radio profile "default") #<no> radio-enable

Choose a channel

(Aruba651) (802.11g radio profile "default") #channel <desired channel>

Disable 40 MHz

(Aruba651) (802.11b radio profile "default") #<no> high-throughput enable



Admin Tip: Transmit Power

For setting up the **Transmit Power**, please consult your facility's RF site survey, designed for voice traffic, to determine if you have sufficient coverage to support all data rates. Spectralink Wireless Telephones require the following minimum dBm reading to support the corresponding **Mandatory** data rate setting in the access point.

802.11 Radio Standard	Minimum Available Signal Strength (RSSI)	Maximum "Mandatory" Data Rate
802.11b	-65 dBm	11 Mb/s
802.11g	-67 dBm	6 Mb/s
802.11g	-47 dBm	54 Mb/s



Web Info: RF Deployment reference

For additional details on RF deployment please see the *Deploying Enterprise-Grade Wi-Fi Telephony* White Paper.

```
(Aruba651) (802.11g radio profile "default")#tx-power <transmit EIRP in .5
dBm increments)

(Aruba651) (802.11g radio profile "default")#no spectrum-load-balancing
(Aruba651) (802.11g radio profile "default")#cap-reg-eirp 0</pre>
```

If using 8020/8030 phones or other devices that are not n-enabled

```
(Aruba651) # config terminal rf ht-radio-profile default-a
(Aruba651) (High-throughput radio profile "default-a") #CSD-override
(Aruba651) # exit
(Aruba651) (config) #rf ht-radio-profile default-g
(Aruba651) (High-throughput radio profile "default-g") #CSD-override
```

Assigning the HT Radio Profiles to the Virtual AP

```
(Aruba651) # config terminal wlan virtual-ap spectralink-vap

(Aruba651) (Virtual AP profile "spectralink-vap") #configure terminal rf

ht-radio-profile default-g

(Aruba651) (Virtual AP profile "spectralink-vap") #configure terminal rf

ht-radio-profile default-a
```

Creating an ARM profile

```
(Aruba 3600) #configure terminal rf arm-profile default
(Aruba 3600) (Adaptive Radio Management (ARM) profile "default")
#assignment <disable or maintain >
(Aruba 3600) (Adaptive Radio Management (ARM) profile "default") # voip-aware-scan
(Aruba 3600) (Adaptive Radio Management (ARM) profile "default") # 40MHz-allowed All
(Aruba 3600) (Adaptive Radio Management (ARM) profile "default") # client-aware
(Aruba 3600) (Adaptive Radio Management (ARM) profile "default") # no active-scan
(Aruba 3600) (Adaptive Radio Management (ARM) profile "default") # ota-updates
(Aruba 3600) (Adaptive Radio Management (ARM) profile "default") # scanning
```

```
(Aruba 3600) (Adaptive Radio Management (ARM) profile "default") # multiband-scan

(Aruba 3600) (Adaptive Radio Management (ARM) profile "default") # voip-aware-scan

(Aruba 3600) (Adaptive Radio Management (ARM) profile "default") # power-save-aware scan

(Aruba 3600) (Adaptive Radio Management (ARM) profile "default") # video-aware-scan

(Aruba 3600) (Adaptive Radio Management (ARM) profile "default") # no client-match

(Aruba 3600) (Adaptive Radio Management (ARM) profile "default") # write memory
```

Assigning properties to an AP-Group

Virtual AP assignment

```
(Aruba651) #configure terminal ap-group default
(Aruba651) (AP group "default") #virtual-ap spectralink-vap
(Aruba651) (AP group "default") #voip-cac-profile "8400_g"
(Aruba651) (AP group "default") #dot11a-traffic-mgmt-profile "AC_ON"
(Aruba651) (AP group "default") #dot11g-traffic-mgmt-profile "AC_ON"
```

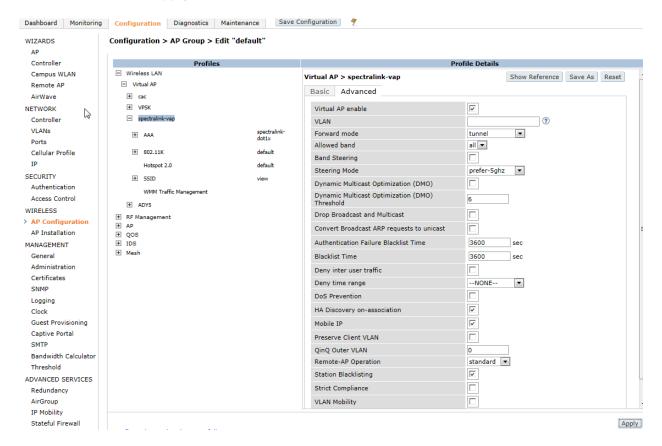
Normally, one would have to assign the Radio-profile to an AP-Group. But this example uses the default radio profiles which are assigned to the default AP-Group automatically.

On WebUI

Creating a Virtual-AP

- 1 Navigate to Configuration and AP Configuration.
- 2 Click Edit against the default AP-Group.
- 3 Click Wireless LAN and Virtual AP.
- 4 Click Add.
- 5 On the right-pane, select **NEW** under **Add a profile** and enter a profile name (Ex., spectralink-vap) and click **Add**.
- 6 Click on the newly entered name and enter the following options
 - a Check Virtual AP enable.
 - **b** Allowed band **all** (or select a band, if the design calls for voice on only one band).

- c Select the VLAN where the voice handsets and the Spectralink Gateway and Server would reside.
- **d** In the right pane, uncheck Convert Broadcast ARP requests to unicast.
- e Click Apply.



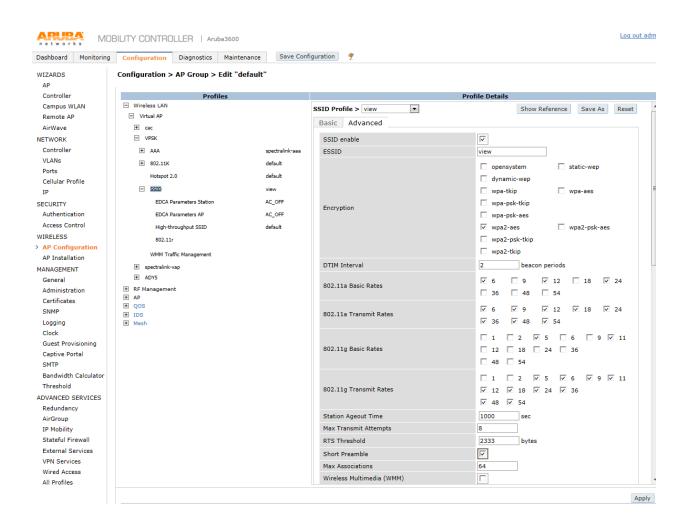
Creating a SSID-profile

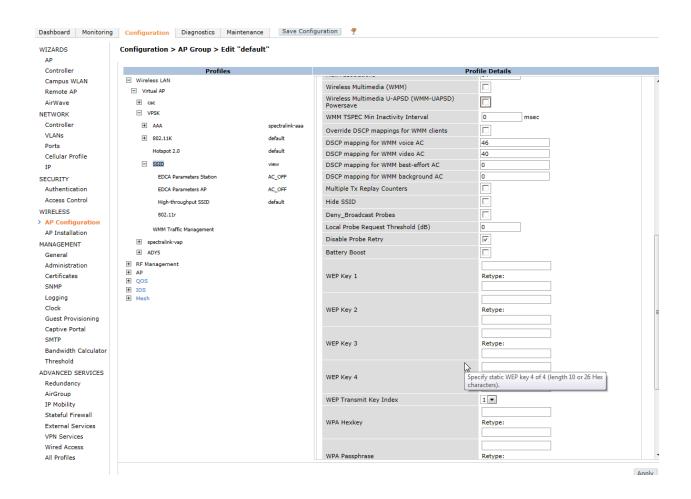
- 1 Click the newly created virtual-ap in the left-hand Virtual AP list.
- 2 Click SSID profile.
 - On the right pane, select NEW and enter an SSID-profile name (Ex., spectralink).
 - **b** Enter the desired SSID-name.
 - c When Spectralink phones are configured for None (not recommended, but useful for provisioning), under **Network Authentication**, select **None**, and under **Encryption**, select **Open**.
 - d When Spectralink phones are configured for WEP, under Network Authentication, select None, and under Encryption, select WEP. For the 40 Bits key on the Spectralink phone, use the 64-bit key Aruba setting, entering 10 hex digits. For the 104-bit key on the Spectralink phone, use the 128-bit key Aruba setting, entering 26 hex digits.

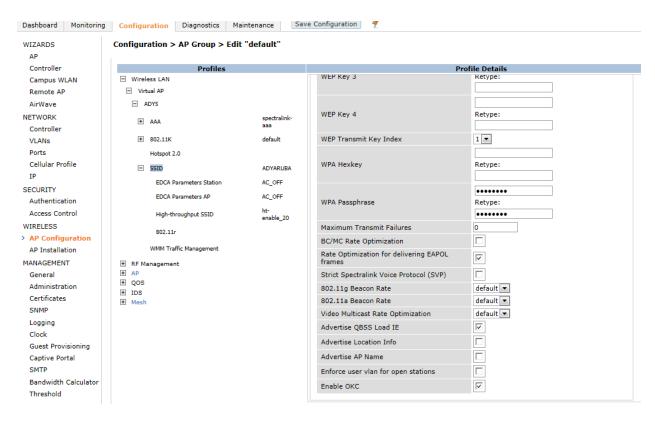
e WPA-PSK is no longer available through the Web GUI. It must be entered with the following cli commands:

```
(Aruba651) #configure terminal wlan ssid-profile view
(Aruba651) (SSID Profile "view") #opmode wpa-psk-tkip
(Aruba651) (SSID Profile "view") #wpa-passphrase <"passphrase">
```

- f When Spectralink phones are configured for WPA2-PSK under Network Authentication, select WPA2-PSK and AES under Encryption. Enter a preshared key in either Hex or as a passphrase.
- **g** When Spectralink phones are configured for WPA2-Enterprise, under **Network Authentication** select **WPA2** and **AES** under **Encryption**.
- h Click Apply
- 3 Click the **Advanced** tab on the right pane.
 - **a** Make the following changes
 - b DTIM Interval 2
 - c 802.11g transmit rates check 5, 6, 9, 11, 12, 18, 24, 36, 48, 54.
 - d 802.11g basic rates check 5, 11
 - e 802.11a transmit rates check, 6, 9, 12, 18, 24, 36, 48, 54.
 - f 802.11a basic rates check 6, 12, 24
 - g Uncheck Wireless Multimedia (WMM).
 - h Uncheck Wireless Multimedia U-APSD (WMM-UAPSD) Powersave
 - i Check Strict Spectralink Voice Protocol (SVP).
 - i Ensure that **Maximum Transmit Failures** is 0.
 - k Ensure that Enable OKC is checked.
- 4 Click Apply and Save Configuration.

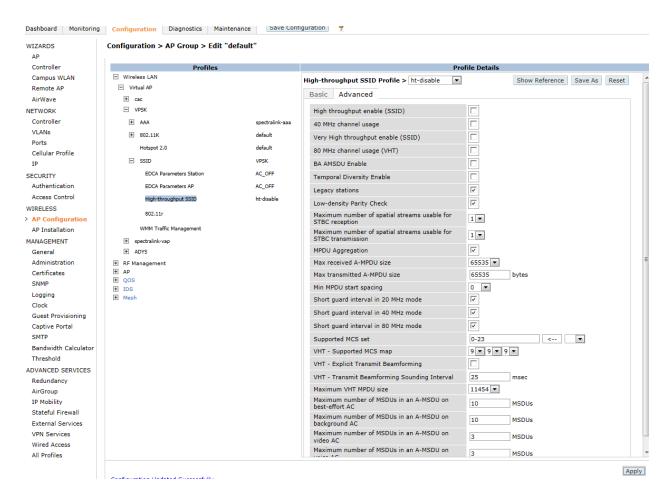






Creating a High-Throughput SSID profile for an 802.11n-disabled network

- 1 Click High-Throughput SSID Profile.
- 2 Drop down on the right-pane and select **NEW**. Provide name (Ex., ht-disabled).
- 3 Modify the following
 - a Uncheck High-Throughput enable.
- 4 Click Apply.
- 5 Click Save Configuration.



Creating a High-Throughput SSID profile for an 802.11n-enabled network

- 1 Click High-Throughput SSID Profile.
- 2 On the right pane, click on the **Advanced** tab.
- 3 Drop down on the right-pane and select **NEW**. Provide name (Ex., ht-enable-80).
- 4 Modify the following
 - a Check High-Throughput enable.
 - **b** Check **40 MHz channel usage** or uncheck for 20 MHz usage.
 - c Check Very High throughput enable (SSID) and 80 MHz channel usage (VHT) for 80 MHz channel usage. Note: the AP must be power cycled for the 80 MHz setting to take effect.



Admin Tip: Paired channel recommendation

40 MHz (paired) channels are not recommended by Aruba on the 2.4 GHz radio band.



Admin Tip: Paired channel recommendation

40 MHz (paired) channels are not recommended by Aruba on the 2.4 GHz radio band.

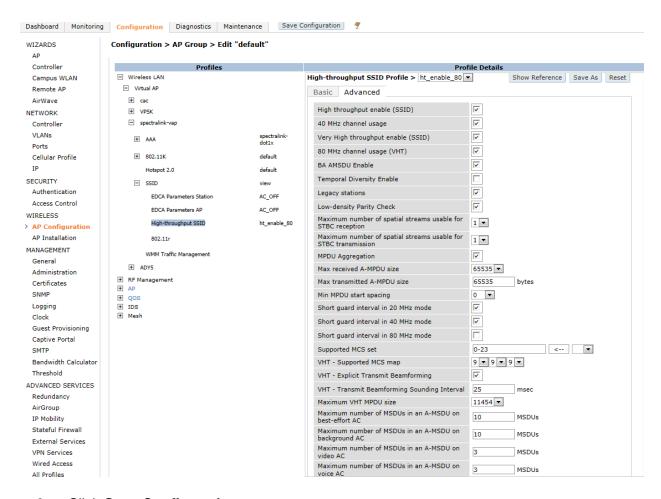
- **d** Ensure that Temporal Diversity Enable is unchecked.
- e Check MPDU Aggregation.
- f Check Legacy Stations.
- **g** Check Short guard interval in 20 MHz mode.
- **h** Check Short guard interval in 40 MHz mode.
- i For 12x and 13x AP's, set the Maximum number of MSDUs in an A-MSDU on best-effort AC and the Maximum number of MSDU's in an A-MSDU on background AC both to 10. For 11n AP's with model numbers smaller than 12x, set these values to 3.
- j Set the Maximum number of MSDUs in an A-MSDU on video AC and Maximum number of MSDUs in an A-MSDU on voice AC both to 3.



Admin Tip: A-MSDU Aggregation Setttings

The AP-125 and AP-135 and newer AP's can process 10 packets per background and best effort aggregation. Older 11n AP's have better performance with a setting of 3 packets per background and best effort aggregation. Voice and video should remain with 3 packets per aggregation to avoid audible/visible latency issues.

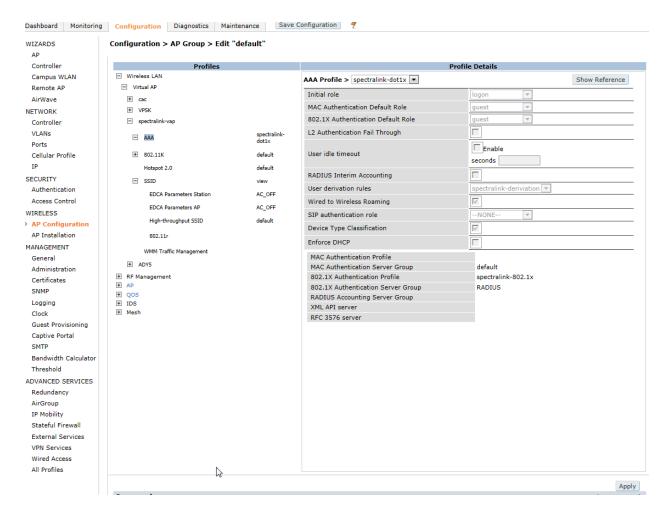
5 Click Apply.



6 Click Save Configuration.

Assigning an AAA-profile

- 1 Click AAA Profile on the middle pane and select the AAA profile created for the voice devices (spectralink-aaa for non-enterprise security or spectralink-dot1x for enterprise security).
- 2 Click Apply and Save Configuration.



Assigning a 5 GHz Radio-profile

- 1 Click RF Management under the Virtual AP.
- 2 Click 802.11a radio-profile.
- 3 Click the Advanced tab.
 - a Click Radio enable to turn the 802.11a radio on.
 - **b** In the default profile on the right-pane, enter a 5 GHz channel.
 - **c** Clear or set the High throughput enable (radio) according to whether the radio is 802.11n-enabled mode or not.
 - **d** Choose a **Transmit EIRP** chosen to support the site survey plan and the maximum mandatory data rate as described immediately below.



Admin Tip: Transmit Power

For setting up the **Transmit Power**, please consult your facility's RF site survey, designed for voice traffic, to determine if you have sufficient coverage to support all data rates. Spectralink Wireless Telephones require the following minimum dBm reading to support the corresponding **Mandatory** data rate setting in the access point.

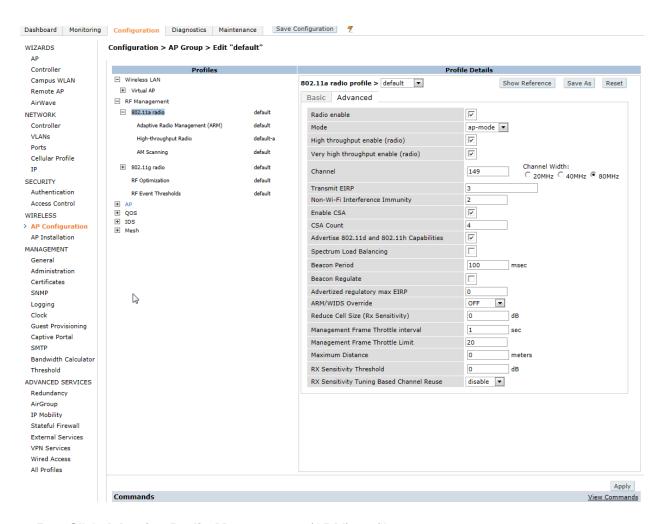
802.11 Radio Standard	Minimum Available Signal Strength (RSSI)	Maximum "Mandatory" Data Rate
802.11a	-60 dBm	6 Mb/s
	-45 dBm	54 Mb/s



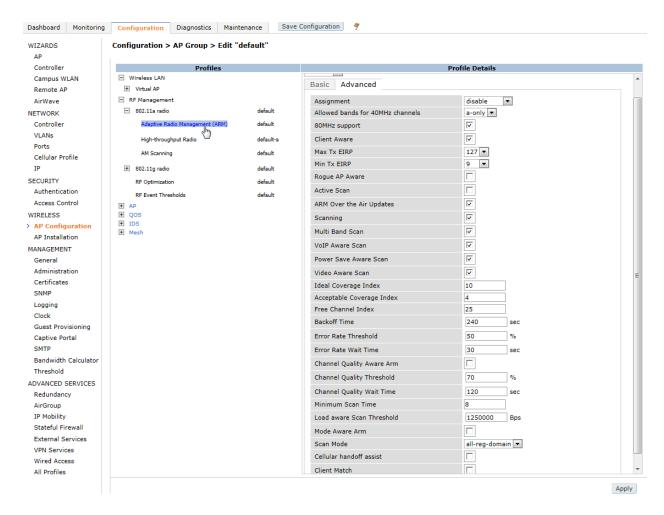
Web Info: RF Deployment reference

For additional details on RF deployment please see the *Deploying Enterprise-Grade Wi-Fi Telephony* White Paper.

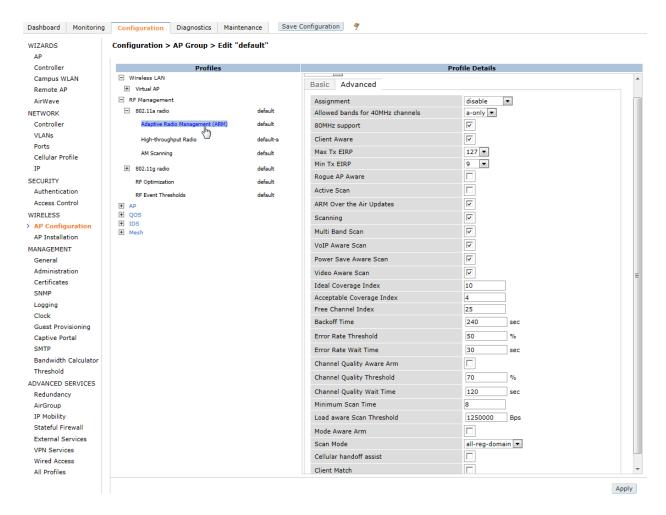
- **e** If DFS channels are to be used (channels shared with radar applications)
 - a. Click Advertise 802.11d and 802.11h Capabilities
 - b. Click Enable CSA
 - c. Set CSA Count to 4.
- f Ensure that **Spectrum Load Balancing** is unchecked.
- g Ensure that Advertised regulatory max EIRP is 0.
- 4 Click Apply.
 - a Ensure that Spectrum Load Balancing is unchecked.
 - **b** Ensure that **Advertised regulatory max EIRP** is 0.



- 5 Click Adaptive Radio Management (ARM) profile.
- 6 Modify the settings as follows
 - a Ensure that Assignment is set to disable or maintain.
 - **b** Set Allowed bands for 40MHz channels to a-only.
 - c Check Client Aware.
 - d Ensure that Active Scan is not checked.
 - **e** Ensure that ARM Over the Air Updates, Scanning, Multi Band Scan, VoIP Aware Scan, Power Save Aware Scan, and Video Aware Scan are checked.
 - f Ensure that Client Match is NOT checked.
- 7 Click Apply and Save Configuration.



- 8 Click High-Throughput Radio Profile (default-a).
 - a Check Legacy Station workaround.
 - b Click Apply and Save Configuration.



Assigning a 2.4 GHz Radio-profile

- 1 Click 802.11g radio-profile.
- 2 Click the Advanced tab.
 - a Click Radio enable to turn the 802.11g radio on.
 - **b** In the default profile on the right-pane, enter a 2.4 GHz channel.
 - **c** Clear or set the High throughput enable (radio) according to whether the radio is 802.11n-enabled mode or not. Use only a 20 MHz width.
 - **d** Choose a Transmit EIRP chosen to support the site survey plan and the maximum mandatory data rate as described immediately below.



Admin Tip: Transmit Power

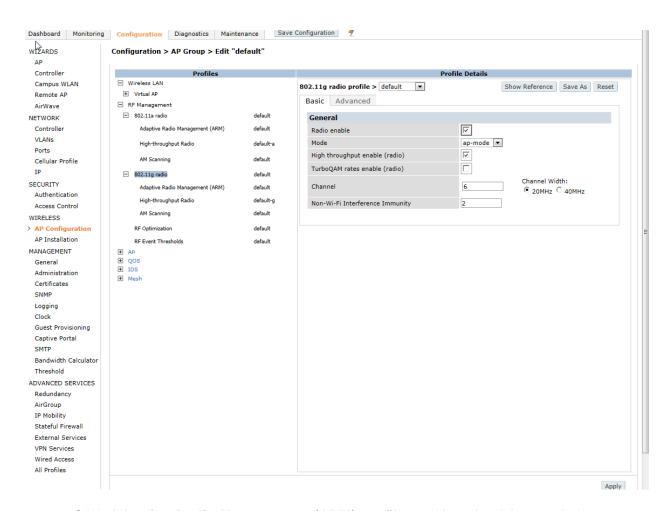
For setting up the **Transmit Power**, please consult your facility's RF site survey, designed for voice traffic, to determine if you have sufficient coverage to support all data rates. Spectralink Wireless Telephones require the following minimum dBm reading to support the corresponding **Mandatory** data rate setting in the access point.

802.11 Radio Standard	Minimum Available Signal Strength (RSSI)	Maximum "Mandatory" Data Rate
802.11b	-65 dBm	11 Mb/s
802.11g	-67 dBm	6 Mb/s
802.11g	-47 dBm	54 Mb/s

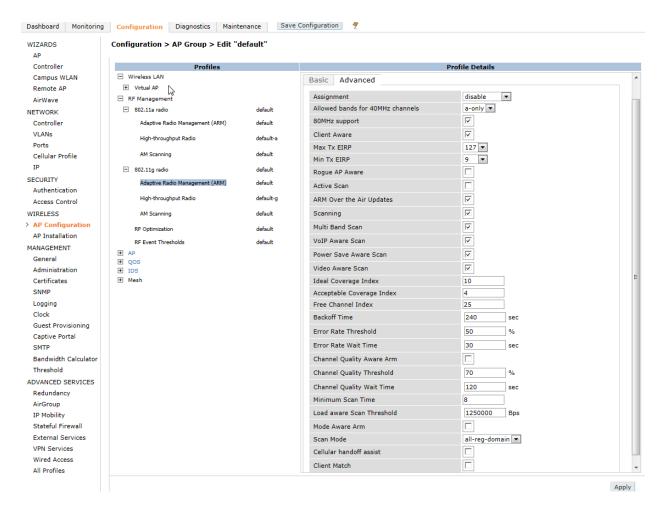


Web Info: RF Deployment reference

For additional details on RF deployment please see the *Deploying Enterprise-Grade Wi-Fi Telephony* White Paper.



- 3 Click Adaptive Radio Management (ARM) profile and then the Advanced tab.
- 4 Enter the settings as follows
 - a Ensure that Assignment is set to disable or maintain.
 - b Set Allowed bands for 40MHz channels to a-only.
 - c Check Client Aware.
 - d Ensure that Active Scan is not checked.
 - e Ensure that ARM Over the Air Updates, Scanning, Multi Band Scan, VoIP Aware Scan, Power Save Aware Scan, and Video Aware Scan are checked.
 - f Ensure that Client Match is NOT checked.



- 5 Click High-Throughput Radio profile (default-g) and then the Advanced tab.
 - a Check CSD override.
 - b Click Apply.
- 6 Click Save Configuration.

At this point, the Mobility Controller is ready to provide Spectralink voice services.

****END OF DOCUMENT****